

3. Further Contributions to the Knowledge of the Phytophagous Coleoptera of Africa, including Madagascar.
—Part II.¹ By MARTIN JACOBY, F.E.S.

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(Plate XXXIV.)

This paper is the continuation of my previous one on African and Madagascar Phytophagous Coleoptera obtained by Mr. G. Marshall, M. Alluaud, and others, principally in Mashonaland; it deals with the *Eumolpinæ*, *Halticinæ*, and *Galerucinæ*. A considerable number of species at present undetermined will, I hope, form the subject of a supplement.

EUMOLPINÆ.

LEFEVREA, n. gen.

Body oblong, smooth; antennæ filiform, the apical joints sometimes thickened; the clypeus not separated from the face; eyes entire; thorax transverse, of equal width, the sides rounded, with a distinct margin; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, punctate-striate; femora unarmed, tibiæ entire, claws appendiculate; prosternum much narrowed between the coxæ, the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave.

This genus is proposed for the reception of a species having the appearance of a *Colaspis*, but with rounded thoracic margins; it will enter the group of *Iphimeinæ*, but cannot be included in any of the genera composing it, on account of the unarmed femora and not emarginate tibiæ: there are at present no African representatives of that group known. From *Iphimoides*, Jac., the very narrow prosternum and the structure of the face will distinguish the present genus.

LEFEVREA ÆNEICOLLE, n. sp. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 3.)

Dark greenish æneous, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous; thorax very strongly punctured; elytra pale fulvous, finely punctate-striate; abdomen fulvous.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head broad, greenish æneous, shining, remotely and strongly punctured, the vertex more finely and distinctly punctate; clypeus very strongly punctured, its anterior margin concave; labrum and palpi fulvous; antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, pale fulvous, the apical joints fuscous, basal joint thickened, second joint nearly as long as the following two joints, the apical five joints thickened; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the angles distinct, the basal margin very slightly

¹ For Part I., see P. Z. S. 1897, p. 238.

rounded, the surface impressed with deep, round punctures, remotely placed, rather larger at the sides than at the disc, metallic greenish æneous; scutellum of the same colour, its apex rounded; elytra subcylindrical, not depressed below the base, pale fulvous, with closely approached rows of fine punctures, which are nearly indistinct at the apex; underside nearly glabrous, greenish æneous; the flanks of the thorax deeply punctured, the rest nearly impunctate; abdomen and legs fulvous; the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave, furnished with a distinct fringe of hairs.

Hab. Mashonaland, Salisbury (*G. Marshall*).

LEFEVREA PUNCTICOLLIS, n. sp.

Below bluish-black, above metallic dark green, the basal joints of the antennæ and the anterior tibiæ fulvous; thorax very closely and finely punctured; elytra very closely punctate-striate, the interstices sparingly punctured.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head broad, closely punctured, especially so at the lower portion; the clypeus not separated from the face, its anterior margin nearly straight; antennæ filiform, black, the lower four joints fulvous, all the joints, with the exception of the basal two, slender and of nearly equal length; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, of equal width, the sides very strongly rounded and widened at the middle, the disc very closely, evenly, and finely punctured; scutellum with the apex rather rounded, with a few punctures; elytra parallel, dark green, not very shining, more strongly punctured than the thorax (at the base), the punctures arranged in closely approached rows, which are, however, less well-defined at the base than posteriorly, where they are more separated and finer, the interstices likewise very minutely and sparingly punctate; legs piceous, the anterior tibiæ fulvous, all the tibiæ armed with a small spine, claws appendiculate; prosternum narrow and elongate; the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave, furnished with a fringe of hairs.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). British Museum and my collection.

The thorax in this species is more than usually widened at the sides, and the punctuation is extremely close and fine; the antennæ have more elongate terminal joints than in *L. ceneicolle*.

LEFEVREA FULVIPES, n. sp.

Dark greenish, the basal five joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous; thorax strongly and closely punctured; elytra finely punctate-striate; underside blackish.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Head rather closely and distinctly punctured, greenish, the labrum fulvous; clypeus not separated from the face; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, the lower five joints fulvous,

the others black, distinctly thickened; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, scarcely narrowed anteriorly, the angles distinct, the surface convex, strongly and closely punctured, dark greenish, not very shining; elytra parallel, subcylindrical, finely punctate-striate in closely approached rows; the interstices minutely punctate; legs entirely fulvous, rather robust.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). British Mus. coll. and my own.

Whether this species is the male of the preceding one I am unable to say. I have not enough specimens for examination, as only two were obtained, and those are glued to cards; but the dilated anterior tarsi are no doubt peculiar to the male sex, as in most Eumolpidæ. Since, however, the antennæ differ in colour and structure, and the thorax entirely in shape and punctuation, as well as the legs in colour, I cannot look upon the present insect as identical; but the elytra show scarcely any difference in regard to the punctuation.

LEFEVREA ABDOMINALIS, n. sp.

Metallic greenish or bluish, the antennæ (the apical joints excepted), the legs, and the abdomen fulvous; thorax very strongly and remotely punctured; elytra bluish, finely punctate-striate.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line (3 millim.).

Head strongly but not closely punctured, greenish æneous; labrum fulvous; antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, robust, fulvous, the three or four apical joints fuscous, the third and fourth joints equal, slightly longer than the second one, the fifth slightly longer, the following three joints slightly dilated (♂), the apical ones thinner again, the last more elongate; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides moderately rounded, the surface greenish, impressed with deep and round punctures not closely placed; elytra subcylindrical, bluish, finely punctate-striate, the punctures slightly larger at the base, the interstices smooth and impunctate; breast dark and æneous; abdomen and legs fulvous, the anterior tarsi rather short and robust.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). Coll. Brit. Mus. and my own.

The two specimens before me are evidently males, and differ in every respect from the preceding species in regard to details, but not generically. The structure of the antennæ and the colour of the abdomen and legs will separate the species at once.

LEFEVREA INTERMEDIA, n. sp.

Dark greenish or bluish, the basal joints of the antennæ and the anterior legs fulvous; thorax strongly and subremotely punctured; elytra closely punctate-striate, the interstices distinctly punctured, partly costate at the sides.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head finely and remotely punctured, with a short longitudinal central groove; clypeus sparingly punctured, not separated from the face, its anterior margin nearly straight; labrum piceous; antennæ slender, extending to about the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints and the base of the fifth fulvous, third joint slightly shorter than the fourth and fifth, which are equal; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides evenly rounded, not narrowed in front, the surface strongly and not very closely punctured, with a narrow smooth central space somewhat obsolete, posterior angles indistinct, the disc with a very obsolete depression at each side near the base; elytra very slightly widened towards the middle, strongly and closely punctured in rows, the interstices also finely but distinctly punctate, especially so near the base, those at the sides raised into two or three narrow costæ; legs piceous, the extreme base of the femora and the anterior legs more or less fulvous.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

This insect agrees very nearly with *L. puncticollis* in regard to the punctuation of the elytra; but the shape of the thorax and its sculpture are so different, that I cannot look upon it as identical, although it may represent the female sex of that species.

In *L. puncticollis* the sides of the thorax are very strongly rounded and widened, and the disc is very closely and finely punctured: the opposite in regard to both these details is the case in the present species, examples of which are contained in the British Museum collection and in my own.

LEFEVREA MINUTA, n. sp.

Below black, above dark green, basal joints of the antennæ fulvous; thorax extremely closely punctured; elytra closely punctate-striate, the interstices minutely punctate.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 line.

In shape resembling a small species of *Colaspis*; the head distinctly and closely punctured, the vertex more distantly so; sides of the clypeus thickened, the latter not separated from the face; antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints fulvous, third and fourth joints equal, second slightly shorter, terminal joints gradually thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides very strongly rounded and widened at the middle, the surface extremely closely and rather strongly punctured; scutellum broader than long, with a few punctures; elytra parallel, not wider than the thorax, closely punctate-striate, each puncture provided with an extremely short hair, the interstices also closely punctured, those near the lateral margini slightly longitudinally costate: underside and legs blackish, nearly impubescent; prosternum strongly narrowed between the coxæ.

Hab. Niger-Benné Exped. (*Staudinger*).

The smallest species of those here described; the sides of the thorax very strongly rounded. I received several specimens from Dr. Staudinger.

TAPHIUS, n. gen.

Body elongate and parallel, smooth; antennæ filiform; head broad, eyes entire, clypeus not separated from the face; thorax transverse, the sides straight, not widened, distinctly marginate, the angles acute; scutellum small; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, punctate-striate; femora unarmed; tibiæ simple, not emarginate at the apex, all furnished with a small spine, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together, claws appendiculate; prosternum narrowly elongate, the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave.

I am obliged to establish this genus for the reception of a species allied to the genus *Lefevrea*, of the same shape and general structure, but differing in the entirely filiform antennæ, the different shape of head, and in the straight sides of the thorax.

TAPHIUS FLAVUS, n. sp.

Below piceous, above pale flavous; antennæ long and slender, the apical joints fuscous; thorax strongly and subremotely punctured; elytra depressed along the suture, strongly punctate-striate laterally, more finely so near the suture; legs flavous.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head broad, flavous, strongly but remotely punctured, the clypeus not separated from the face, distinctly depressed, its sides raised into an acute ridge, its anterior edge moderately concave; antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, flavous, the terminal four joints black, basal joint short and thick, second one-half shorter, the third twice as long as the second joint and nearly as long as the following joints; thorax one-half broader than long, somewhat cylindrical and of equal width, the sides nearly straight, the angles in shape of a small tooth, the disc strongly but not closely punctured, flavous, anterior and posterior margins straight; scutellum triangular; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, parallel, longitudinally depressed along the suture, with nine or ten regular rows of punctures, which are deeper and larger at the sides than near the suture, they are distinct to the base and apex: underside piceous, very sparingly pubescent and nearly impunctate; legs flavous.

Hub. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

The head in this species is peculiarly broad and the antennæ are widely separated; the lower portion of the face is broadly but shallowly concave; the shape of the thorax resembles somewhat that of the genus *Aulexis*, but the sides are without teeth. In the British Museum collection and my own.

PSEUDOCOLASPIS APICICORNIS, n. sp.

Æneous, strongly pubescent; antennæ and legs fulvous, the penultimate three joints of the former fuscous; thorax strongly

and closely punctured and pubescent; elytra similarly punctured, with short white pubescence arranged in rows; femora dentate.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Head closely punctured and clothed with whitish pubescence, æneous or cupreous; labrum fulvous as well as the palpi; antennæ fulvous, the eighth, ninth, and tenth joints fuscous or black, the seventh joint triangularly widened, the following three transverse, the apical joint pointed; thorax subcylindrical, widened at the middle, the disc with a well-marked transverse depression anteriorly, the punctures closely placed and strongly marked, the interstices clothed with long whitish pubescence; scutellum pointed at the apex, densely pubescent; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, narrowed posteriorly, the shoulders prominent, the punctuation similar to that of the thorax and interrupted by rows of short whitish hairs through the entire length of the elytra: underside densely pubescent; legs fulvous, all the femora with a distinct tooth.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). Collection Brit. Mus. and my own.

This is one of the small species which may be known by the colour of the antennæ in connection with the strong and close punctuation of the upper surface and the regularly arranged pubescence of the elytra. All the specimens before me agree in the above particulars, but in one the thorax is of a reddish cupreous colour.

PSEUDOCOLASPIS FEMORATA, Baly.

Subquadrate-ovate, bright green, blue, or nearly black; thorax closely rugose-punctate, strongly convex and narrowed in front; elytra subquadrate, with basal depression, very closely punctured and finely rugose, with single rows of very short, white hairs; all the femora with a long and acute spine.

Var. *a.* Above metallic green or blue; legs cupreous, apex of tibiae fulvous.

Var. *b.* Obscure dark cupreous, scutellum aureous.

Var. *c.* Nearly black, opaque as well as the legs.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 lines.

Head finely granulate and closely punctured, bright green as well as the labrum, the lower portion less closely punctate; antennæ extending to the base of the thorax, the lower six joints fulvous, the basal one stained with metallic green above, the terminal five joints black, forming a club, each joint transversely thickened; thorax subglobose, very convex, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, broader than long, very distinctly and closely punctured, the punctures slightly elongate and evenly distributed over the entire surface; scutellum broad, the apex pointed at the middle, the surface strongly punctured; elytra much broader at the base than the thorax, pointed at the apex, the shoulders produced into an acute ridge, the space below the base with a distinct depression, the surface more strongly punctured than the thorax, the

punctures partly confluent, the interstices more or less transversely wrinkled, the posterior portion furnished with single rows of very short whitish stiff hairs, the suture towards the apex longitudinally depressed: the underside brighter metallic green, the sides of the breast clothed with long whitish pubescence, the other parts strongly punctured as well as the femora, the latter with a long and acute spine; the tibiæ fulvous at their lower portion; tarsi piceous, the first joint more or less fulvous.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). Collection Brit. Mus. and my own.

SCELODONTA VICINA, Har.

Cupreous, finely pubescent above; thorax transversely strigose, with two purplish bands; elytra deeply foveolate-punctate and transversely reticulate, each with five irregularly shaped obscure purplish markings.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head strongly and closely punctured, each puncture furnished with a whitish short seta, the middle of the front with a narrow longitudinal groove; clypeus punctured like the head; antennæ metallic bluish black, the lower three or four joints cupreous; thorax subcylindrical, one-half broader than long, the sides strongly rounded and widened at the middle, if viewed from above, the surface strongly transversely strigose, the interstices deeply punctured, cupreous, the sides more or less distinctly marked with dark purplish in shape of an indistinct band; scutellum strongly punctured, the apex pointed at the middle; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, deeply foveolate-punctate throughout, the interstices transversely wrinkled, furnished with single white hairs, here and there arranged in rows, the apex with three short costæ, one near the suture, one obliquely placed at the middle, and the third near the lateral margin, the bright cupreous colour of the disc interrupted by dark purplish markings, of which one is placed at the middle of the base, two nearly connected spots below the shoulders, a longitudinal narrow oblique band near the suture at the middle, and the other marks on the two lateral costæ near the apex, all these markings are not well-defined but distinct; legs cupreous, tarsi black, femora with a small tooth; the sides of the breast densely covered with light pubescence.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*): collection British Museum. S. Africa (*Holub*): collect. Jacoby.

The species most nearly allied to the present one seems to be *S. maculosa*, Lefèv., from the Zambesi; but the author describes the elytra as having but three fusco-æneous spots and says nothing of their shape, nor does he mention the purplish bands of the thorax; in other respects the two species seem nearly to agree. One specimen was sent home by Mr. Marshall; the other is contained in my collection and was obtained by the African traveller Herr Holub. Both specimens agree in every particular.

RHYPARIDA MADAGASCARIENSIS, n. sp.

Entirely fulvous, head finely and remotely punctured; thorax transverse, closely punctured at the sides, the centre impunctate; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices minutely punctured.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Of oblong shape, the head finely granulate and not closely but distinctly punctured; the epistome separated from the face by an obsolete transverse groove, rather more strongly punctured than the head, its anterior margin concave at the middle; palpi slender; eyes surrounded by a very narrow groove; antennæ extending rather beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the second joint slightly shorter than the third, the fourth rather longer than the fifth joint, the following ones elongate and rather stout; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the anterior angles produced into a short tooth, the surface rather closely punctured at the sides, the punctures somewhat elongate, the middle of the disc, in shape of a narrow space, nearly impunctate, opaque; scutellum not longer than broad; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, with a very shallow depression below the base, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices finely and sparingly punctured; the four posterior tibiæ deeply emarginate at the apex, claws bifid; anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave; prosternum narrow, longer than broad.

This is the second species of the genus described by me from Madagascar; it agrees in everything with its many other Eastern congeners in regard to structural details and resembles many of the species in general shape and coloration. The present insect is easily distinguished from the other Madagascar species by the colour and sculpture of the thorax. Since the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum is not in the least convex but concave, the species cannot find its place amongst the *Typophorinae*.

LINISCUS MASHONANUS, n. sp.

Metallic dark green, below and the femora nearly black, basal joints of the antennæ and the tibiæ more or less fulvous; thorax nearly impunctate; elytra very strongly punctate-striate; femora with a minute tooth.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 lines.

Of elongate and parallel shape; the head with a few fine punctures at the vertex; the clypeus not separated from the face, sparingly punctured; eyes large, slightly notched; antennæ scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower two or three joints fulvous; the basal joint thickened, the second one-half shorter than this and the third joint, the following four joints slender and equal, the terminal ones distinctly thickened; thorax about one-half broader than long, broader in the female, the sides rounded and narrowed anteriorly, the angles dentiform,

with the usual seta, the disc rather deflexed anteriorly, very sparingly and finely punctured, but variable in that respect, sometimes with a small round fovea at each side; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, impressed with ten rows of very deep, large and round punctures, the interstices smooth and impunctate; the underside and the femora nearly black; tibiae and tarsi more or less fulvous, the four posterior ones emarginate at the apex; the claws bifid; the femora with a very small tooth; prosternum broad, rugosely punctured.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

In this species the thorax is of slightly different shape from the typical form, having the anterior portion rather more deflexed, which gives the thorax a somewhat different appearance; the femora also have a minute tooth. But although Lefèvre has described the type as having unarmed femora, his *L. strigaticeps*, of which I possess a specimen named by the author, has likewise a small tooth on all the femora; altogether the presence or absence of this tooth cannot be considered of sufficient generic value, since nearly every species varies frequently in this respect, even if undoubtedly belonging to the same genus of Euhmopidae. The present species may be known by the nearly impunctate thorax.

EURYDEMUS AENEUS, n. sp.

Below and the legs more or less piceous, above greenish æneous, the antennæ, tibiae, and tarsi dark fulvous; thorax sparingly punctured; elytra depressed below the base, strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, finely so posteriorly.

Length 2 lines.

Head with a few punctures at the vertex; the eyes large, surrounded by a narrow, shallow sulcus, the intermediate space narrower than their diameter; clypeus separated by shallow oblique grooves from the face, sparingly but distinctly punctured, labrum fulvous; antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the basal joint thickened, the second shorter, but as long as the third joint, following joints more elongate, the terminal ones slightly thickened; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides straight at the base, slightly rounded in front, anterior and posterior angles distinct, surface irregularly and remotely punctured, the punctures larger at the sides than at the middle, the base with a narrow margin; scutellum oblong; elytra much broader at the base than the thorax, the shoulders prominent, the basal portion rather deeply transversely depressed, the surface rather deeply punctate-striate at the sides and within the depression, the other punctures much smaller and nearly indistinct near the apex: underside and legs piceous, stained with dark fulvous; the femora more æneous, the posterior ones with a very small tooth; prosternum broad, strongly punctured round the margins; claws bifid, the inner divisions very small.

Hab. Madagascar, Diego-Suarez (*Ch. Alluand*). Collection M. Alluand and my own.

I would have referred the present species to *E. madagassus*, Har., had not the anterior femora been described in the diagnosis by the author as strongly dentate, of which no sign is to be detected in the two specimens before me; the elytra are also said to be deeply punctate-striate, while here they are very finely so from the middle downwards. *E. metallicus*, Jac., is of more narrow, parallel shape, the antennæ are much longer, the thorax is much less transversely shaped, and the elytra are deeply punctate-striate throughout.

EURYDEMUS HOLUBI, n. sp.

Dark brown; thorax extremely finely and sparingly punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices strongly longitudinally costate; femora with a distinct tooth.

Length 2 lines.

Head distinctly but not closely punctured, with a slight central ridge; the clypeus distinctly separated from the face, more strongly punctured; eyes large, the intervening space narrower than their diameter; the antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the second joint but little shorter than the third, the following joints slender and elongate; thorax one-half broader than long, narrowed in front, the sides rounded, the posterior angles thickened, with a single seta, the surface with some very fine punctures at the middle, the sides nearly impunctate; elytra much broader than the thorax, feebly transversely depressed below the base, with deeply and closely punctured striæ; the interstices strongly raised, forming highly raised costæ near the apex and at the sides: underside and legs coloured as above; the femora with a strong tooth.

South Africa (*Holub*).

Of this distinct species, principally distinguished by the costate elytra, three specimens are contained in my collection without particular locality, having been obtained by Herr Holub, the African traveller.

IVONGIUS MINUTUS, n. sp.

Testaceous, the seventh and the apical two joints black; thorax transverse, sparingly punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate; femora unarmed.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 line.

Head extremely finely punctured, rather convex, the eyes surrounded by a narrow sulcus; clypeus separated from the face by a distinct transverse groove, nearly impunctate; palpi and antennæ flavous, the latter extending beyond the middle of the elytra, the basal and the second joint thickened, the latter as long as the third joint, the seventh and the terminal two joints black,

gradually thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, scarcely narrowed in front, the lateral margins strongly rounded, the base very narrowly marginate, the surface remotely, irregularly, and finely punctured on the disc, the sides nearly impunctate, the anterior margin with an indication of a short transverse groove at the sides; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, without basal depression, the shoulders rather prominent, the punctures round and deep, more widely separated at the sides than near the suture, and nearly disappearing at the apex, the lateral margin impressed with a row of deep punctures: underside darker, impunctate; the prosternum broad, widened at the base; femora unarmed; claws bifid.

Hab. Madagascar, Diego-Suarez (*Ch. Alluaud*).

A very small species, allied to *I. antennarius*, Har., but the antennæ with different black-coloured joints and the thorax punctured, not smooth; the general size smaller.

IVONGIUS LEFEVREI, n. sp.

Testaceous; head distinctly punctured; thorax transverse, closely punctured at the sides; elytra strongly and closely punctate-striate; femora unarmed.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Head rather closely and distinctly punctured, the eyes surrounded by a narrow oblique sulcus; the clypeus separated from the face by a deep groove, transversely subquadrate, finely punctured; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, the terminal joints thickened, stained with fuscous, the second one as long as the third joint; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides deflexed, the lateral margin strongly rounded, the surface finely and closely punctured, the punctures partly confluent at the sides, the middle more sparingly punctured; elytra scarcely wider at the base than the thorax, rather elongate, impressed with round, deep, and closely placed punctures, which become finer towards the apex, the interstices flat, except the outer one near the lateral margin, which is slightly raised: underside impunctate, slightly darker than the upper surface; the femora unarmed.

Hab. Madagascar.

Rather smaller than *I. minutus* and differing in the finely and closely punctured sides of the thorax, the strongly punctured elytra, and other details.

I have received several specimens from M. Donkier of Paris.

RHEMBASTUS CYLINDRIFORMIS, n. sp.

Subcylindrical, black, above metallic æneous or bluish, the basal joints of the antennæ and the tibiæ fulvous; thorax closely punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate.

Length 1 line.

Head finely but not closely punctured; the clypeus scarcely

separated from the face, rather more strongly punctate, its anterior margin but slightly concave; labrum fulvous; eyes distinctly notched, surrounded by a very narrow sulcus; antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, slender, the lower five joints flavous, the rest black, second joint thickened, scarcely shorter than the third, the following three joints elongate, terminal joints slightly widened; thorax subcylindrical, transverse, of equal width, the sides straight, the angles distinct, the surface convex, dark greenish, rather strongly and closely punctured, posterior margin broadly rounded at the middle; scutellum impunctate; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, the shoulders prominent, the disc cylindrical, moderately strongly punctate-striate, the punctures much finer at the apex, the interstices flat and impunctate, lateral margin perpendicularly deflexed, the colour dark greenish or bluish, metallic: underside blackish; femora unarmed, dark greenish, their extreme base and apex below fulvous; tibiæ fulvous or flavous as well as the tarsi; prosternum broad, subquadrately transverse, its surface uneven, depressed posteriorly; the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum strongly convex.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). Collection British Mus. and my own.

This little species might possibly equally well be placed in *Ivongius* on account of the unarmed femora, but the scarcely or not separated clypeus and other particulars seem better suited to the present genus; anyhow the species may be known by the fulvous apex of the femora and the similarly coloured tibiæ and tarsi in connection with the dark greenish colour above.

RHEMBASTUS MACULICOLLIS, n. sp. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 4.)

Pale fulvous; thorax strongly punctured, with a transverse V-shaped greenish band and two spots; elytra strongly punctate-striate, with nine or ten greenish spots, partly placed in transverse rows.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 lines.

Of subquadrate-ovate shape; the head strongly punctured, flavous, with a narrow piceous central stripe (sometimes absent); clypeus separated from the face by a transverse shallow groove, rather closely punctured; labrum fulvous; mandibles black; antennæ flavous, not extending to the middle of the elytra, the second joint nearly as long as the third and thickened, terminal joints rather robust and strongly dilated; thorax transverse, the sides rounded in front, but scarcely narrowed, with a narrow margin, posterior margin broadly produced at the middle, the surface very deeply but rather remotely punctured, the punctures much finer near the anterior margin, the disc with a narrow greenish transverse band, which at the middle assumes the shape of a V, the point of which extends nearly to the base, at each side there is also a more or less distinct greenish spot placed below the

band; scutellum rounded at the sides, more or less piceous or greenish; elytra very strongly punctured in rather irregular rows, closely placed, which are here and there nearly confluent below the shoulders, the ground-colour flavous with the following dark greenish spots—an elongate spot on the shoulders, a small one near the scutellum, four elongate spots placed transversely before the middle, two others rather larger immediately below the latter, and two smaller spots near the apex (one near the margin, the other near the suture), posterior portion of the suture likewise narrowly greenish or brownish; elytral epipleuræ with a short row of punctures at the base: underside and legs flavous, impunctate, all the femora armed with a distinct tooth; prosternum broad, the sides thickened, the disc finely punctured.

Hab. Niger-Benué Expedition (*Staudinger*). My collection.

A well-marked and distinct species, of which I have received three specimens from Dr. Staudinger. The markings of the thorax and the spots of the elytra differ in the specimens in size and partly in shape, and it is quite possible that they may occasionally form longitudinal bands. Like the other species of the genus, the eyes are surrounded by a narrow sulcus.

RHEMBASTUS IMITANS, n. sp.

Pale fulvous or testaceous, the apical joints of the antennæ and the knees piceous; thorax sparingly punctured; elytra distinctly punctate-striate, the sutural and lateral margins, a round spot at the base, and an elongate one at the middle of each elytron greenish æneous.

Length 1 line.

Head impunctate, the vertex often dark æneous, lower portion of the face with a few minute punctures, the clypeus not separated from the face; eyes surrounded by a very narrow sulcus; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal five joints nearly black, slender and elongate; thorax transversely convex, twice as broad as long, the lateral margins very slightly rounded, the disc with some remotely placed punctures, which do not extend to the base or the sides, the anterior margin sometimes æneous at the middle; scutellum ovate, greenish æneous; elytra with a rather feeble depression below the base, distinctly punctate-striate anteriorly, the punctures much finer towards the apex, the lateral margin accompanied by a row of deep punctures, narrowly greenish æneous as well as the suture, a round spot at the base and a short stripe at the middle of the disc greenish æneous: underside and legs pale fulvous, the knees darker; femora armed with a tooth; prosternum impunctate.

Hab. Madagascar, Diego-Suarez (*Alluaud*).

In coloration this species almost resembles *R. variabilis*, Har. (=4-*notata*, Lefèv.), but is less than half the size and has the elytral punctuation much finer; the antennæ also differ in

colour, and the general shape of the insect is more elongate and cylindrical.

RHEMBASTUS GERSTAEKERI, n. sp.

Bluish black, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous, above metallic dark blue; thorax closely and finely punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices slightly convex.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head with a very few fine punctures at the vertex and a central longitudinal ridge; eyes with a narrow sulcus near the inner margin; the clypeus separated from the face by a semicircular groove, with a few punctures, its anterior margin fulvous; palpi slender, fulvous; antennæ rather long, extending below the middle of the elytra, the six or seven lower joints fulvous, the others fuscous, basal joint short and thick, the second scarcely one-half shorter than the third, the following joints more elongate; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides straight and obliquely narrowed in front, the surface impressed with distinct round punctures, not very closely and irregularly placed, the sides nearly smooth; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed, the interstices slightly convex, broad, impunctate, the shoulders prominent: underside blackish, the breast with a bluish gloss; legs reddish fulvous, the femora with a minute tooth, tarsi obscure piceous.

Hab. Ashanti.

Larger than *R. pusillus*, Har., the thorax much more strongly punctured, and the punctuation of the elytra distinct to the apex. *R. punctato-sulcatus*, Fairm., is larger still (5 millim.), the underside is described as rufous, and the elytral punctuation obsolete posteriorly.

RHEMBASTUS APICICORNIS, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate; below black, antennæ (the last joint excepted) and the legs fulvous; above metallic dark green or æneous; thorax closely and distinctly punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices convex at the sides.

Fem. Elytra with an acutely raised sharp costa from the shoulder to the apex.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Head remotely but distinctly punctured, the sides forming a ridge or narrow groove at the inner margin of the eyes, clypeus not separated from the face; antennæ two-thirds the length of the body, fulvous, the last joint black, the second joint thickened like the first and but little shorter, third and fourth joints slender, equal, terminal joints slightly thickened, the last ovately widened; thorax one-half broader than long, subcylindrical, the sides straight, gradually narrowed in front, the basal margin broadly rounded and produced at the middle, the surface closely and rather strongly punctured, the punctures crowded at the sides; scutellum not

broader than long; elytra ovate, convex, strongly punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed, distinct to the apex, the interstices at the latter place and at the sides convex, in the female with an acutely raised costa from the shoulder to the apex; legs fulvous: underside black, very finely punctured; prosternum longer than broad, slightly narrowed at the middle, finely punctured; claws bifid.

Hab. Madagascar, Diego-Suarez. Coll. Alluaud and my own.

This small species might perhaps equally well be placed in *Ivongius*, which genus scarcely differs from *Rhembastus*, but may be known by the colour of the antennæ in both sexes and by the acute lateral costa of the elytra in the female.

MENIUS MADAGASCARIENSIS, n. sp.

Fulvous, the sixth and seventh joints of the antennæ black; thorax strongly but subremotely punctured; elytra deeply punctate-striate, the base, suture, and a semicircular band below the middle obscure æneous; femora unarmed.

Var. Elytra without darker markings.

Length 1 line.

Head with a few minute punctures, fulvous with a very slight metallic gloss, the eyes surrounded by a deep sulcus; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the sixth and seventh joints black, the basal joint very short and thick, the second scarcely shorter or thinner, as long as the third one, the others gradually thickened; thorax about one-half broader than long, narrowed in front, the sides straight, the surface strongly but not closely punctured; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, deeply punctate-striate, rather elongate, subcylindrical, the interstices also sparingly punctured, the punctured striæ distinct to the apex, the basal portion, the suture, and a curved band below the middle of each elytron obscure brownish æneous: underside and legs fulvous; femora unarmed, claws bifid.

This is another of the few species of the genus in which the femora are unarmed; the sulcus surrounding the eyes reveals, however, the proper place of the insect to be in *Menius*. The markings of the elytra are very obscure and in the varieties entirely obliterated: only in one specimen amongst the four contained in my collection are they at all distinct; the band at the base joins the sutural one, and the posterior mark is likewise connected with the lateral margin. The specimens were sent to me by Mr. Sikora.

MENIUS FULVICORNIS, n. sp.

Ovately rounded, convex; blackish below, above dark metallic green or blue; the antennæ, palpi, the apex of the tibiæ, and the tarsi flavous or fulvous; thorax remotely punctured; elytra deeply striate-punctate, the interstices at the sides very strongly costate; femora with a tooth.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Head strongly but not closely punctured, the clypeus separated from the face by a shallow transverse groove, palpi flavous, the eyes surrounded by a narrow sulcus; antennæ fulvous, the second joint as long as the third, terminal joints gradually thickened, rather elongate; thorax twice as broad as long, the lateral margins nearly straight, slightly narrowed towards the apex, posterior margin broadly rounded at the middle, moderately produced, the surface nearly punctured like the head, the punctures rather deeper near the base than anteriorly, not closely placed and somewhat irregularly distributed; elytra with very deep rows of closely placed punctures, the interstices rather convex, the lateral five ones at the middle very strongly costate, humeral callus very prominent: underside nearly black, the breast and the legs with a more or less distinct metallic gloss, the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi fulvous, anterior femora with a minute, posterior ones with a strong tooth; prosternum broad, slightly rugose.

Hab. Ashantee. My collection.

Smaller than *M. flavitarsus*, Jac., and *M. tarsalis*, Lefèv., the legs differently coloured, the head more strongly punctured, and the elytra in the male with very strongly raised lateral costæ. There is a single female specimen from the same locality before me, which has the terminal joints of the antennæ darker as well as the tarsi, and the elytral costæ much less strongly raised; but whether this is the female of the present species or of another I am unable to say.

MENIUS UNICOLOR, n. sp.

Dark fulvous or obscure piceous; head finely, thorax very strongly punctured; elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices sparingly punctate, strongly convex at the sides; femora dentate.

Length 2 lines.

Of entirely dark fulvous colour, subquadrate ovate, the head sparingly and rather finely punctured at the vertex, the eyes surrounded by a sulcus; the clypeus not separated from the face, much more strongly punctured, its anterior edge slightly concave; labrum paler fulvous, its anterior margin strongly emarginate, apex of mandibles black; antennæ slender, fulvous, the second joint less than half the length of the third joint, the latter rather longer than the fourth; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long in the male, broader in the female; the sides nearly straight, narrowed towards the apex, the angles acute, somewhat thickened, the disc rather strongly and closely punctured; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, without basal depression, the surface deeply punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed, the interstices strongly costate at the sides, either with or without some minute punctures, all the femora dentate; prosternum broad, subquadrate, rugosely punctured; the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum strongly convex.

Hab. Madagascar.

The three specimens contained in my collection differ slightly in the amount of the interstitial punctures of the elytra and in the more or less transverse shape of the thorax. The species is rather differently coloured than most of its allies but seems closely allied to *M. chalcatus*, Lefèv. ; but in that species the joints of the antennæ differ in their respective length, the clypeus is distinctly separated from the face and nearly smooth, and the whole upper surface is tinged with a gloss of æneous colour.

SYAGRUS NIGROSTRIATUS, n. sp.

Below piceous, above flavous, the apical joints of the antennæ and the knees black; thorax closely and strongly punctured, black at the disc; elytra strongly punctate-striate, flavous, alternately marked with black stripes, interrupted posteriorly.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head strongly punctured, flavous, the middle portion more or less black; clypeus fulvous or flavous, very strongly punctured, separated from the face by a distinct transverse groove; antennæ long and slender, black, the lower five joints flavous, the second joint thickened, curved, as long as the third, the following two joints slightly longer, terminal joints elongate, widened at the apex; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides strongly widened, forming a slight angle below the middle, the entire surface covered with large, round punctures, closely placed, blackish, the anterior margin and the base more or less fulvous; scutellum longer than broad, smooth; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, slightly depressed below the base, very strongly punctate-striate, the punctures gradually diminishing in size posteriorly, those at the anterior portion closely placed and somewhat transverse in shape, the interstices more or less convex at the sides, the ground-colour flavous, the interspaces alternately marked with black stripes of various length, all abbreviated at some distance before the apex, and sometimes reduced to short elongate spots, their number varying greatly: underside piceous, shining; legs flavous, the apex of the femora and the base of the tibiæ more or less blackish, femora with a very small tooth.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

S. striatipennis, Lefèv., seems to be a closely allied species in regard to coloration, but is described with a smooth head and thorax; in the present insect both parts are very strongly punctured. Many species described by Lefèvre, or rather diagnosed, have afterwards been placed by this author in *Rhembastus*; but even now many species described as *Syagrus*, and the present insect is one of them, do not resemble in the shape of the thorax the typical species *S. calcaratus*, Fab., in which this part is subcylindrical; in many others the thorax resembles more the shape of a *Colaspis*, but on that difference alone it would not be wise to establish another genus, although a revision of the genus will sooner or later be necessary.

SYAGRUS MASHONANUS, n. sp.

Black or fulvous, the apical joints of the antennæ and the knees black; thorax impunctate, elytra strongly punctate-striate, femora dentate.

Mas (?). Thorax fulvous; elytra flavous; legs flavous, with or without dark knees.

Fem. (?). Thorax black; elytra flavous, the sutural and lateral margins and a round spot before the middle greenish black.

Length 2 lines.

Head finely punctured at the vertex, the clypeus more strongly and closely punctured, scarcely separated from the face; antennæ long and slender, fulvous, the apical joints more or less fuscous or black, the second joint but slightly longer than the third, this and the following joints elongate and slender; thorax subcylindrical, about one-half broader than long, the anterior portion rather strongly deflexed at the sides, the latter moderately rounded, the surface impunctate, fulvous in the male, black in the female; elytra subcylindrical, strongly punctate-striate, the punctures finer towards the apex, entirely flavous, or each elytron with a round or elongate black spot before the middle, the sutural and lateral margins likewise black in the female: underside black; legs fulvous, the femora with a distinct tooth, the knees and the first two joints of the tarsi more or less black; claws bifid; prosternum broad, coarsely punctured; the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum slightly convex.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

The different coloration in the sexes of this species is rather peculiar and constant in the six specimens before me; the sexes have been pointed out by Mr. Marshall, who has probably taken them *in copulâ*. The male is of nearly entirely fulvous coloration above, although in one specimen the suture is obscurely marked with a fuscous band, but the elytral spots are absent; the legs are likewise either entirely fulvous or have the knees darker, but this is never so pronounced as in the female; in the latter the thorax is black and shining and the head is sometimes likewise marked with black on the vertex.

SYAGRUS RUGICOLLIS, n. sp.

Below piceous, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous; thorax greenish æneous, rugosely punctate; elytra obscure fulvous with metallic gloss, the sutural and lateral margins narrowly blackish, surface strongly punctate-striate; posterior femora with a minute tooth.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Head flat, strigosely punctured on the vertex, the rest of the surface remotely and finely punctate, eyes widely separated, surrounded by a narrow sulcus; clypeus not separated from the face, more strongly punctured; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, the lower seven joints fulvous, the others fuscous, third and fourth joints slender, equal, the basal and the second joint

thickened, of nearly equal length, terminal joints scarcely thickened, elongate; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides perfectly straight, gradually narrowed in front, the angles acute, the posterior ones with a long hair, the surface almost subcylindrical, closely and strongly rugose-punctate, the interstices confluent, the punctures round and deep, of greenish æneous colour; scutellum subquadrate, æneous; elytra broader at the base than the thorax, obscure fulvous, with a slight metallic lustre, very feebly depressed below the base, the margins narrowly blackish green, the surface deeply and regularly punctate-striate, the striae rather closely placed, the interstices flat, with a few minute punctures here and there, shoulders prominent, smooth, the sides of the elytra strongly deflexed: underside dark fulvous or piceous, impunctate; prosternum narrowed between the coxæ, smooth; legs flavous, unarmed, posterior femora with an extremely small tooth; claws bifid; anterior margin of the thoracic episternum strongly rounded.

Hab. Madagascar, Diego-Suarez. Coll. M. Alluaud and my own.

IVONGIUS ABBREVIATUS, n. sp.

Pale testaceous, antennæ with the intermediate and the apical joints black; thorax fusco-æneous, finely punctate; elytra punctured below the base only, the sutural and lateral margins and a short stripe at the middle greenish-æneous.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Var. Thorax and underside pale fulvous, elytral stripe absent.

Head with a few fine punctures, the clypeus not separated from the face; eyes oblong, widely separated, narrowly notched; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, rather slender, testaceous, the sixth and seventh and the apical three joints black, second joint as long as the third but much thicker, terminal joints slightly thickened; thorax nearly twice as broad as long at the base, narrowed in front, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles slightly produced, posterior margin broadly rounded at the middle, the surface very finely and sparingly punctured, dark fulvous or fuscous with a metallic æneous lustre; scutellum transverse, æneous; elytra subcylindrical, with a shallow depression below base, nearly impunctate, except below the basal portion, where some short rows of deep punctures are placed, the one within the shoulder extending to the base, the others all abbreviated, traces of rows of very fine punctures are also seen under a strong lens at the posterior portion, the suture and lateral margins narrowly greenish æneous, a similar coloured short longitudinal stripe is also placed at the middle of each elytron, the rest of the surface is pale testaceous as well as the underside and legs; femora unarmed, tibiæ emarginate, claws bifid.

Hab. Madagascar.

In the variety the elytral spot is absent, the thorax as well as the underside is of a darker colour than the rest of the body and without metallic gloss. I received three specimens from M. Donkier of Paris.

PSEUDIVONGIUS, n. gen.

Body ovate, non-pubescent; antennæ filiform, the apical joints thickened; eyes notched; epistome not separated from the face; thorax transversely subcylindrical; elytra punctate-striate; femora fusiform, unarmed, the posterior four tibiæ emarginate at the apex, non-sulcate; claws bifid, the inner division very short; prosternum broad, one-half longer than broad; the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum strongly convex.

I am obliged to separate this genus from all others belonging to the group of *Typophorinæ* on account of the want of an ocular sulcus, the non-separation of the clypeus from the face, and the unarmed femora; the shape of the thorax agrees partly with *Syagrus*, but there is no trace of any tooth at the femora; in the general ovate and posteriorly pointed shape the species differs also from most of its African congeners of this group.

PSEUDIVONGIUS NATALENSIS, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, dark æneous, the basal joints of the antennæ and the tarsi and tibiæ fulvous; thorax finely and closely punctured, elytra strongly punctate-striate, the shoulders with two short oblique costæ.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 line.

Head finely and somewhat rugosely punctured, the clypeus not separated from the face, its anterior margin concave, eyes distinctly notched, labrum piceous; antennæ filiform, the apical five joints thickened, black, the lower four joints fulvous; thorax transverse, subcylindrical, the sides strongly deflexed, the lateral margin nearly straight, the surface finely and rather closely punctured, the space near the lateral margins nearly impunctate; scutellum triangular, impunctate; elytra widened at the middle, pointed posteriorly, dark æneous, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices slightly convex and impunctate, those at the shoulders forming two short oblique, more or less distinct costæ, the punctures at the same place abbreviated or joined at the ends; the suture in the female deeply depressed at the posterior portion, forming a longitudinal sulcation; underside nearly black, with greenish gloss at the breast; legs fulvous, the femora metallic greenish at the middle portion; prosternum strongly rugose.

Hab. Natal, Estcourt (*G. Marshall*).

This small species will not be difficult to recognize on account of the ovate shape, the short elytral humeral costæ, and the peculiar sutural depression in the female, of which I know no similar instance amongst the numerous other African genera of *Enumolpidæ*.

PSEUDOMALEGIA, n. gen.

Body oblong, pubescent above and below; eyes entire; antennæ filiform, the last five joints thickened; thorax subcylindrical, rather flattened, without distinct lateral margin; femora unarmed: tibiæ not emarginate at apex; claws bifid; prosternum

strongly narrowed between the coxæ; the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave.

The small insect for which this genus is proposed agrees entirely in shape, pubescence, and colour with the species described by Lefèvre under the generic name of *Malegia*: it is, however, not possible to leave the present species in that genus on account of the non-emarginate tibiæ. Lefèvre, in his diagnosis of genera of Eumolpidæ, places *Malegia* in the group *Leprothinæ*, which he describes as having sometimes emarginate, sometimes simple tibiæ; this arrangement seems to me, however, unsatisfactory, since the structure of the tibiæ is a very important character amongst the Eumolpidæ. Whether all the species described by Lefèvre have the tibiæ emarginate or not, it is impossible to say without seeing the types, since the author does not mention the state of the tibiæ in his descriptions. In *M. letourneuxi*, Lefèv., of which I possess a specimen, the tibiæ are emarginate; in *M. turkestanica*, Reitter, of which a typical specimen is before me, the tibiæ are simple, and the species will have to be placed in *Pseudomalegia*. Whether the Natal species is really distinct from one or other of Lefèvre's species is somewhat doubtful, as his descriptions of four or five lines do not allow me to be certain in that respect, but as not even the generic characters agree, I must consider my species to be distinct.

PSEUDOMALEGIA LEFEVREI, n. sp.

Below nearly black, above æneous; four lower joints of the antennæ, the base of the femora, and the tibiæ entirely fulvous; thorax minutely punctured; elytra distinctly punctured in rows, clothed with whitish pubescence.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 line.

Head minutely rugose and pubescent, the epistome not separated from the face; antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints fulvous, the terminal five joints thickened, the third and following joints nearly equal; thorax scarcely broader than long, the sides rounded at the middle, without distinct lateral margins, the surface very finely rugose, clothed with whitish pubescence; scutellum very small; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, much more strongly punctured than the latter, the punctation arranged in very closely approached rows, the interstices between the punctures not wider than the latter themselves and clothed with rather long whitish pubescence; legs fulvous, the extreme apex of the femora and the tarsi black, the first joint of the latter as long as the two following joints together; claws bifid.

Hab. Natal, Estcourt (*G. Marshall*).

COLASPOSOMA KRAATZI, n. sp.

Æneous, cupreous, blue or metallic green; the antennæ nearly black; thorax strongly and subremotely punctured; elytra more finely punctate, the punctures arranged in semi-regular rows, the interstices slightly wrinkled; anterior femora subdentate.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 lines.

♂. Head remotely and strongly punctured; the clypeus separated from the face by a strongly rugose groove, its surface more finely punctured; labrum, mandibles, and palpi black; antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, robust, black, the basal joint more or less metallic, terminal joints strongly widened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides but slightly rounded, narrowly margined, the surface subremotely impressed with large round punctures, which are much more separated near the base, the interstices smooth; scutellum with a few fine punctures; elytra without basal depression, the shoulders rather prominent, the punctures finer than those of the thorax and arranged in somewhat irregular, not very closely approached rows, they get still finer towards the apex, the interstices slightly wrinkled here and there below the shoulders; underside scarcely pubescent or punctured, coloured like the upper surface as well as the legs; the anterior femora with a more or less distinct tooth at the middle.

Hab. West Africa, Cameroons.

This *Colasposoma* is one of those in which the thorax is strongly and not closely punctured, the opposite being the case in many of the African representatives of this genus; the colour is very variable, as is so often the case in these insects, but the black antennæ, labrum, and palpi seem constant; there seems scarcely any difference in regard to the elytral punctuation of the two sexes. *C. abdominale*, Baly, is a closely allied species, but differs principally in the colour of the abdomen. I have received most the specimens before me from Dr. Kraatz, who informs me that they were obtained by Herr Conradt.

COLASPOSOMA FOVEATUM, n. sp.

Dark greenish-æneous, pubescent above, the labrum and the antennæ fulvous; thorax strongly and subremotely punctured; elytra with deep transverse sub-basal depression, finely punctured, the sides transversely rugose.

Length 3 lines.

Head finely longitudinally strigose at the sides of the vertex, sparingly pubescent; the clypeus not distinctly separated from the face; labrum fulvous; antennæ slender, filiform, entirely fulvous; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides rounded, the disc subremotely and strongly punctured, the punctures round, the interstices clothed with whitish pubescence, the middle with a narrow, smooth space; scutellum broader than long; elytra with a deep transverse fovea below the shoulders, very finely punctured in irregular rows, clothed with rather long silvery pubescence, the interstices at the sides transversely rugose; underside and legs æneous with a slight purplish gloss, finely pubescent.

Hab. Delagoa Bay.

There are three specimens of this species (probably all females) in my collection; they are closely allied to *C. pubescens*, Lefèv.,

C. melancholicum, Jac., and several others all having the upper surface pubescent, but the present species differs from all in the strong and rather remote punctuation of the thorax and the deep lateral elytral depression.

COLASPOSOMA TRANSVALENSE, n. sp.

Metallic green, antennæ (the basal three joints excepted) bluish black; thorax very finely and closely punctured; elytra more strongly and very closely punctate, the interstices finely transversely wrinkled; legs dark fulvous; tarsi piceous.

Length $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Of the same general colour and shape as *C. senegalense*, Cast., of which it may possibly be a local aberration; the head minutely granulate, closely and finely punctured; the clypeus not separated from the face; labrum metallic green; basal joints of palpi fulvous, the apical one black; antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, the lower three joints fulvous, the others bluish black, metallic, all the terminal joints long and slender; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, the surface minutely granulate, very closely and finely punctured with some still finer punctuation intermixed, the centre of the disc with a narrow smooth space near the base; scutellum broader than long, with some punctures; elytra very closely and rather more strongly punctured than the thorax, the interstices minutely granulate, punctured and transversely wrinkled at the sides, the base not depressed and the shoulders scarcely prominent; breast metallic green; abdomen dark obscure cupreous; legs dark fulvous; tarsi nearly black.

Hab. Transvaal.

Although, as remarked, this species almost entirely resembles *C. senegalense*, which is frequent in collections and with which it is probably often confounded, the differences are to be found in the metallic green, not fulvous labrum, the dark blue antennæ, and the entirely fulvous legs; the punctuation of the thorax is also still closer and finer. I possess three specimens, apparently all males, which agree entirely in these details.

EUYROPE BIPARTITA, n. sp. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 1.)

Black; head and thorax fulvous, minutely punctured; elytra with basal depression, finely punctured, black, the posterior third portion fulvous.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Broad and robust; the head deeply depressed in front of the clypeus, the latter narrowly edged with black; mandibles strongly punctured, fulvous, the apex black; antennæ extending beyond the base of the thorax, black, the lower two joints fulvous, terminal joints widened; thorax more than three times as broad as long, the sides widened towards the apex, narrowly margined, the anterior angles strongly produced outwards, the surface minutely and closely punctured, with a round fovea at each side, fulvous;

scutellum black; elytra with a deep transverse depression below the base, punctured like the thorax, the two anterior thirds black, the posterior one fulvous, the edge of division of the black portion deeply concave at the sides, convex near the suture; underside and legs black; the last abdominal segment fulvous.

Hab. Africa.

The single specimen in my collection was formerly in that of Major V. Quedenfeldt and has no particular locality indicated; the species differs from all its allies in the coloration.

EURYOPE NIGRICOLLIS, n. sp. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 2.)

Black, head and thorax very finely punctured; elytra testaceous, finely punctured, the margins very narrowly black.

Length 4 lines.

Head entirely black, very finely and not closely punctured, with an obsolete fovea at the middle of the vertex and another at the base of the antennæ; palpi and antennæ black, the latter extending to the base of the elytra; the second and third joints of the antennæ equal, the others gradually widened and robust; thorax of usual shape, the sides straight and obliquely widened towards the apex, all the angles acute, the surface with a transverse depression near the base, very finely punctured, black, shining; scutellum black, its apex broadly rounded; elytra testaceous, scarcely more strongly punctured than the thorax, the margins extremely narrowly black, their epipleuræ of the same colour as well as the underside and legs.

Hab. East Africa. In my collection

Distinguished from all its congeners by the black head and thorax and the pale coloured elytra; two specimens are before me.

NOTE.

Nerissidius, Weise.—A Eumolpid genus described by Weise in the *Deutsche entom. Zeitsch.* 1895, and allied to *Nerissus*, is compared with this genus by the author, but the latter has evidently overlooked Baly's genus *Cheiridea* (*Journ. Linn. Soc.* 1877), which has the sides of the thorax likewise serrate, and with which Weise's genus may be identical; but no mention is made in regard to the shape of the thoracic margin of the episternum, which at present forms the chief character of distinction in the two principal groups of *Eumolpinae*.

HALTICINÆ.

NISOTRA INCISICOLLIS, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, fulvous; thorax finely and closely punctured, with deep anterior and posterior grooves; elytra metallic green, irregularly and closely impressed with small and still smaller punctures.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head very finely and sparingly punctured; the clypeus more strongly so, separated at the sides by narrow oblique grooves,

placed above the base of the antennæ; the latter not extending to the middle of the elytra, entirely fulvous, the third and fourth joints equal, longer than the second, terminal joints gradually thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides feebly rounded, the anterior angles not produced, posterior ones acute, the surface closely and finely punctured at the sides, more sparingly so at the disc, the anterior margin with a deep longitudinal groove at each side extending to about one-third the length of the thorax, the base with a much shorter groove at each side; scutellum fulvous; elytra with closely approached rows of larger punctures, the interstices everywhere closely and finely punctured, slightly wrinkled here and there; the space in front of the lateral margins slightly thickened and accompanied by some deeper punctures; elytral epipleuræ very broad, concave and nearly smooth; underside and legs entirely fulvous, impunctate; prosternum narrowly elongate; the first joint of the tarsi in the male strongly widened.

Hab. Madagascar, Diego-Suarez (*C. Alluaud*).

This is quite a distinct species from *N. delecta*, Dalm., on account of the deeper and longer anterior thoracic grooves, and the very close punctuation, of the elytra, amongst which the larger punctures are but obsoletely arranged in rows.

NISOTRA CHAPUISI, n. sp.

Oblong, testaceous, terminal joints of the antennæ fuscous; thorax closely and finely punctured, with obscure basal grooves; elytra very closely and semi-regularly punctured; abdomen and femora more or less piceous.

Length 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Head microscopically punctured at the vertex; the clypeus with a few deeper punctures and a fovea at the base; antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra; the lower six joints testaceous, the rest black, third and fourth joints equal, terminal joints thickened, pubescent, the last more elongate; thorax at least twice as broad as long, the sides very strongly rounded at the middle, all the angles acute but not produced; the disc convex, very closely and rather finely punctured; the anterior and posterior margins with a very small indentation at each side, only visible under a strong lens; elytra oblong, scarcely widened, pointed at the apex, very closely punctured in irregular rows, the punctures rather larger than those of the thorax and evenly distributed, without arrangement in pairs; underside and the posterior femora more or less black.

Hab. Madagascar, Diego-Suarez (*C. Alluaud*).

A species of rather elongate shape and closely allied to *N. testacea*, Chap., from Abyssinia, but smaller, the lower six, not four, joints of the antennæ testaceous, the thorax with scarcely perceptible grooves, and the elytral punctuation irregular, not geminate.

EPITRIX WEISEI, n. sp.

Black, pubescent; antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi flavous; thorax

strongly and closely punctured; the sulcus deep; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices convex and clothed with yellowish pubescence.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Head smooth and impunctate, black, shining, with the usual oblique narrow grooves; antennæ extending slightly beyond the middle of the elytra, flavous, the terminal joints slightly thickened, the third and fourth joints equal; thorax with the sides straight, slightly narrowed anteriorly, the anterior angles oblique, the basal margin produced in front of the scutellum; the basal sulcus straight and deep, the disc closely and strongly punctured, the base behind the sulcus rather more strongly so; elytral punctures strong and closely placed, the interstices costate and pubescent; underside and posterior femora black, the other legs and the posterior tibiæ and tarsi fulvous.

Hab. Madagascar, Diego-Suarez (*Ch. Alluaud*).

This is the first species of *Epitrix* known from Madagascar, and the second African one: it is closely allied to most of its European congeners and to *E. levifrons*, Weise, from Ashantee; it differs from the last in the black, not dark rufous head, and in the convex elytral interstices, as well as in the rather long yellowish pubescence of the latter. Weise mentions no pubescence in his species.

EPITRIX INTEGRICOLLIS, n. sp.

Black; the antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi flavous; thorax closely and strongly punctured, the base with a perpendicular groove; elytra finely punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally pubescent.

Length $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head impunctate, with the exception of a few punctures near the eyes, the oblique grooves distinct; carina rather broad; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, flavous, the extreme apex of the last joint piceous, third and fourth joints very small, smaller than the second, terminal joints thickened; thorax transverse, the sides slightly rounded, forming an oblique angle near the apex, with the setiferous pore below the angle; the surface closely and finely punctured, without transverse sulcus, but with a short and rather obsolete perpendicular groove at each side of the basal margin, the latter but slightly produced and rounded in front of the scutellum; elytra with closely approached rows of moderately strong punctures, the interstices scarcely raised and impunctate, with rows of short, white pubescence; below black, sparingly pubescent and punctured; femora more or less stained with black, the posterior ones entirely of that colour; tibiæ and tarsi flavous.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). British Museum Collection and my own.

From most or all species of the genus the present one is distinguished by the want of a thoracic transverse sulcation, only

a short and obsolete perpendicular groove indicating the commencement of the sulcus found in the other members of the genus.

DIBOLOIDES, n. gen.

Oblong-ovate, very convex; antennæ short, the terminal joints thickened; thorax strongly transverse, without depressions; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, punctate-striate; posterior femora strongly incrassate, their tibiæ greatly widened towards the apex, deeply longitudinally sulcate, with a strong spur at the apex, placed at the middle, the metatarsus of the posterior legs nearly as long as the following joints together; anterior tibiæ unarmed; claws appendiculate; the first abdominal segment double the length of the following ones; prosternum narrowed between the coxæ; mesosternum small, widened posteriorly; the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Amongst the genera with closed coxal cavities, the present one approaches most nearly in shape the Australian genus *Arsipoda*, from which it differs in the want of any thoracic grooves, in the much shorter antennæ, and the narrower and not raised prosternum. The insect also resembles *Dibolia*, but in that genus the cavities are open.

DIBOLOIDES BICOLOR, n. sp. (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 5.)

Reddish fulvous, the apical joints of the antennæ and the posterior femora black; thorax finely granulate-punctate; elytra finely punctate-striate, black, with two round fulvous spots at the middle.

Var. *a*. Elytra fulvous, with a transverse black band at the base and a sutural spot near the apex.

Var. *b*. Elytra entirely fulvous.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Head with a few very fine punctures, reddish fulvous, frontal elevations and carina absent; epistome separated from the face by a shallow transverse groove, the anterior portion rather deflexed, paler; palpi filiform, flavous; eyes large, ovate; antennæ only extending to the base of the thorax, flavous, the terminal three or four joints black, transverse, basal joint long and slender, lightly curved, second joint short and thickened, third more slender and one-half longer, the intermediate joints slightly triangularly widened, terminal ones narrower and shorter again; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides nearly straight and narrowed in front, the angles not produced, but distinct, the surface extremely closely and finely punctured, reddish fulvous; scutellum small, triangular; elytra strongly convex, ovate, widened towards the middle; finely punctate-striate, each elytron with ten rows of punctures, the subsutural row very short, the lateral two rows rather larger and more closely approached, the interstices everywhere very finely and closely punctured; elytral epipleuræ very broad, concave; underside and

legs fulvous; the posterior femora black, prosternum finely punctured.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

I have taken rather arbitrarily the form with black elytra and two fulvous spots for the type, but the species seems subject to great variation in regard to colour. In the typical form each elytron has a subtransverse large red spot placed in the middle; in the variety *a* the red colour is so increased as to reduce the black portion to a transverse narrow band at the base and a small sutural spot at the apex, until in the variety *b* this also disappears and the elytra are entirely reddish fulvous; the posterior femora remain, however, constantly black.

PHYLLOTRETA MASHONANA, n. sp.

Elongate, black, shining, the basal joints of the antennæ and the base and apex of the tibiæ fulvous; thorax finely, elytra very closely and more strongly punctured.

Mas. The fourth and fifth joints of the antennæ dilated.

Length 1 line.

Head finely rugose-punctate, with a short central groove between the antennæ, the carina, and the clypeus in shape of acute ridges; labrum black; antennæ scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three joints fulvous, the basal joint black above, second and third joints short, equal, fourth thickened, moniliform, fifth similarly thickened but twice as long as broad, subquadrate, the rest subequal, rather short; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides rounded, the anterior angles slightly oblique and thickened, the surface closely and finely punctured; elytra subdepressed, rather more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures extremely closely and irregularly placed, the interstices here and there slightly wrinkled; underside and legs black, the base and the apex of the tibiæ, as well as the tarsi, fulvous; prosternum narrowly elongate; mesosternum twice as long as broad.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). British Museum and my collection.

PHYLLOTRETA OPACA, n. sp.

Black, opaque, the basal joints of the antennæ and the tibiæ and tarsi flavous; thorax finely, elytra more strongly and closely punctured.

Length $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Much smaller than *P. mashonana* and opaque, not shining, the head extremely finely and rather sparingly punctured, without any frontal tubercles; antennæ scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three or four joints flavous, the basal joint elongate, not thickened, the second one slightly longer than the third (*♂* ?), equal in the female, terminal joint not thickened or slightly so, elongate; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides straight, the anterior angles oblique, the disc rather deflexed,

very finely and closely punctured, the interstices somewhat uneven or wrinkled, opaque; scutellum broad, triangular; elytra slightly narrowed below the middle, more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures placed in very closely approached, semi-regular rows, the apex of each elytron subtruncate; legs flavous, the posterior femora black, the metatarsus of the hind legs as long as the following joints together.

Hab. Mashonaland, (*G. Marshall*). British Mus. coll. and my own.

Of only half the size of the preceding species, with entirely flavous tibiae and tarsi and more opaque upper surface; there are three specimens before me, of which one is apparently immature, as it is of a brownish colour and with entirely flavous antennae. The specimens being glued to cards, I am unable to say anything about the underside or the sexes, but they will be easily distinguished from the preceding insect.

LONGITARSUS WOLLASTONI, n. sp.

Apterous; obscure piceous below, above testaceous; antennae longer than the body; thorax subquadrate, impunctate; elytra very convex, widened at the middle, nearly impunctate, the disc with an obscure fuscous spot.

Length $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles small, but strongly raised; clypeus rather broad, impunctate; antennae rather longer than the entire body in the male, slightly shorter in the other sex, pale flavous, the second joint nearly as long as the third, the following more elongate; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides quite straight, converging outwards or widened towards the apex, the anterior angles oblique, forming a tooth before the middle; posterior angles likewise oblique, but to a smaller extent, the surface impunctate; scutellum broader than long; elytra narrowed at the base and at the apex, very convex, not perceptibly punctured; the middle of the disc with a darker but very obscure round patch, gradually shading into the ground-colour; below nearly black, legs pale testaceous, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints together.

Hab. Madagascar, Diego-Suarez (*Ch. Alluaud*).

LONGITARSUS AFRICANUS, n. sp.

Apterous; flavous, the apex of the posterior femora black; labrum piceous; head impunctate; thorax finely punctured and minutely granulate; elytra nearly similarly sculptured.

Length $1-1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Head entirely impunctate, without frontal tubercles, the carina rather broad; clypeus slightly thickened, its anterior edge straight, the labrum nearly black; antennae nearly as long as the body, flavous, the third joint one-third longer than the second and one-third shorter than the fourth joint, the fifth and the terminal joints very elongate; thorax one-half broader than long, more

transverse in the female, the sides very slightly rounded at the middle, the anterior angles oblique, forming a tooth at some distance from the middle, the surface finely granulate and closely and finely punctured; elytra widened towards the middle, each apex rounded, the surface slightly more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures closely arranged in irregular rows; posterior tibiæ distinctly toothed at their upper margins, their metatarsus shorter than half the length of the tibiæ, posterior portion of the hind femora black.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). British Museum and my collection.

This *Longitarsus* does not differ in any striking way from many of its European congeners in general appearance and sculpture; the absence of wings, the uniformly coloured antennæ, and the partly black posterior femora will, however, help in its recognition. The posterior tibiæ have a distinct and rather robust spine.

LONGITARSUS BIANGULATUS, n. sp.

Winged, piceous below, above obscure fulvous, antennæ and legs flavous; sides of thorax biangulate, surface closely punctured; elytra closely, distinctly, and semiregularly punctured.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ —1 line.

Head obscure piceous or fulvous, impunctate, opaque, frontal tubercles absent, carina acute and sharply defined, forming a sharp ridge at the middle; antennæ two-thirds the length of the body, flavous, the first joint long and slender, the second scarcely shorter than the third joint, the following more elongate; thorax one-half broader than long, the anterior angles strongly oblique, forming a thickened angle near the middle, and followed by a semi-distinct tooth below the latter, the surface finely and closely impressed with somewhat elongate punctures, the interstices minutely granulate, obscure fulvous, opaque; elytra more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in closely approached rather regular rows: the underside and the posterior femora more or less piceous; rest of the legs flavous, the metatarsus of the posterior legs half the length of the tibiæ.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). British Museum and my collection.

A species of more dusky fulvous colour, which may be known by the acutely raised carina of the head and the obsolete second angle at the sides of the thorax, more distinct in some specimens than in others.

SERRAPHULA, n. gen.

Body ovate, apterous; antennæ filiform, frontal elevations strongly raised; thorax subquadrate, without depressions; elytra punctate-striate; legs robust, the posterior femora very strongly dilated, their tibiæ widened at the apex, the latter mucronate and furnished with a long serrate prolongation scarcely shorter than the tibia itself; tarsi inserted above the apex of the tibiæ; the

metatarsus of the posterior legs very elongate, the second joint but little shorter, third joint very small, claws appendiculate; the prosternum narrowly elongate, the anterior cavities open; the first abdominal segment very long.

The genus here proposed is one of the most remarkable amongst the whole tribe of *Halticinae*, no similar structural peculiarity in regard to the tibiæ having ever come under my observation: this consists of an elongate appendage at the end of the tibiæ of almost the length of the tibiæ themselves, and furnished along the lower margin with a row of teeth; whether this extra joint is movable or not I am not able to say, but it evidently assists the insect, which seems possessed of great saltatorial power, to judge by the enormously developed posterior femora, in getting a firm hold on the plants which it may frequent. The general appearance of this small species is not unlike that of a *Lonyitarsus*; punctate-striate elytra and the tibial process will, however, at once separate the genus.

The long serrate process at the apex of the posterior tibiæ is, like the rest of the legs, of fulvous colour, and the teeth at its lower edge are strongly marked and regularly placed.

SERRAPHULA ÆNEA, n. sp. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 7.)

Below black, above dark æneous; antennæ and legs partly fulvous; thorax closely and finely punctured and minutely granulate; elytra finely punctate-striate.

Length 1 line.

Head finely granulate, with a few punctures at the vertex, the frontal elevations strongly raised, trigonate, obscure fulvous; clypeus triangularly swollen; palpi pointed; antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal three or four joints fuscous, basal joint long and slender, second and third short, equal, the following joints slightly longer and gradually thickened, apical joint more elongate; thorax subquadrate, slightly broader than long, not narrowed in front or at the base, the sides very little rounded at the middle, anterior angles obsolete, posterior ones distinct, the surface very finely, rather closely punctured and minutely granulate, greenish or brownish æneous; scutellum triangular, rather broad; elytra ovate, gradually widened towards the middle, finely punctate-striate, the interstices smooth and flat: underside black; legs robust, fulvous.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). British Museum Coll. and my own.

SPHÆRODERMA FEMORATUM, n. sp.

Metallic dark blue, the head, basal joints of the antennæ, the thorax, and the anterior four legs fulvous; elytra semi-geminate, punctate-striate.

Length 1 line.

Head impunctate, fulvous, frontal tubercles small, carina distinct, rather broad; antennæ extending beyond the base of the thorax,

fulvous, the last five joints black, strongly thickened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides slightly rounded, the anterior angles oblique, the posterior margin obliquely shaped at the sides, but scarcely sinuate, the surface finely and moderately closely punctured, the punctures slightly elongate in shape, especially so at the sides; scutellum small, black; elytra longer than broad, metallic blue, rather more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in double rows near the suture, more irregularly at the sides, the interstice impunctate: underside and the posterior femora dark blue, the other legs and the tibiæ fulvous; prosternum longer than broad.

Hab. Mozambique, Rikatia (*Junod*).

Of this small species, principally distinguished by the system of coloration, a single specimen is contained in my collection.

SPHÆRODERMA HOVÆ, n. sp.

Black, the antennæ and the legs fulvous; thorax very finely punctured; elytra more strongly, but not closely punctate-striate, the striæ here and there in pairs; posterior femora black.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Head impunctate, the frontal tubercles very narrow and oblique; carina very short; the clypeus, labrum, and palpi fulvous; antennæ nearly extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the second joint scarcely shorter than the third, the fourth and following joints gradually but rather strongly widened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, obliquely narrowed towards the apex, the basal margin sinuate at the sides, broadly produced at the middle, the surface rather closely and very finely, but not evenly, punctured; scutellum smooth; elytra with rows of stronger punctures not very regularly placed, the rows themselves rather widely separated, those at the sides arranged partly in pairs, the extreme apex of each elytron obliquely shaped, their epipleuræ deeply concave, impunctate; legs fulvous, the posterior femora black; prosternum subquadrate, narrowed at the middle, with a few punctures; metasternum deeply punctured; abdomen sparingly pubescent, distinctly punctured, the last segment of the male with a longitudinal central groove.

Hab. Madagascar, Diego-Suarez (*Ch. Alluaud*).

Differing from most of its allies in the black colour and the fulvous antennæ and legs.

EUGONOTES, n. gen.

Narrowly parallel, pubescent; head rather deeply inserted, eyes comparatively large, frontal tubercles absent; clypeus broad, not separated from the face; palpi but little thickened; antennæ closely approached, slender, longer than the body in the male, the second and third joints nearly equal, the others very elongate; thorax subquadrate, without depressions; elytra punctate-striate and pubescent; posterior femora strongly incrassate, their tibiæ widened at the apex, not sulcate, with

distinct spine; metatarsus of the posterior legs much longer than the following three joints together; claws appendiculate; prosternum subquadrate; mesosternum broader; the anterior coxal cavities closed.

I suggest this genus for a small species of a Halticide, having the appearance and general characters of most of the smaller species belonging to the group *Monoplatinae*, or bladder-clawed Halticidæ, but differing in the simple not inflated claw-joint. The insect seems nearly allied to my genus *Allomorpha*, but may be at once known by the punctate-striate elytra. The genus would perhaps best be placed near *Febra*, Clark.

EUGONOTES LONGICORNIS, n. sp. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 8.)

Black, antennæ and legs flavous; head and thorax pale fulvous, extremely finely punctured; elytra black, finely pubescent, closely and strongly punctate-striate, the interstices slightly convex; posterior femora black.

Length 1 line.

Head impunctate, pale fulvous; eyes very large, frontal tubercles absent; clypeus broad, raised into a short ridge between the antennæ, impunctate; antennæ extending to the apex of the elytra, flavous, the first joint long and slender, the second thickened, a little shorter than the third joint, the fourth one-half longer than the third joint, the others very elongate; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles oblique, forming another angle before the middle, the surface rather convex, extremely finely punctured and granulate; scutellum transverse, black; elytra opaque, black, clothed with short whitish pubescence, regularly and strongly punctate-striate, the subsutural row abbreviated before the middle, the punctures very closely placed, the interstices longitudinally costate: underside and posterior femora black, the other legs flavous; posterior tibiæ not sulcate, with a distinct spine, their metatarsus as long as half their length; prosternum nearly subquadrate; the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Madagascar, Diego-Suarez (*Ch. Alluaud*).

DIBOLOSOMA, n. gen.

Body ovate; eyes large, rather closely approached, the intermediate space with deep oblique grooves; frontal tubercles absent; clypeus broad; antennæ rather short, the apical joints distinctly thickened; thorax transverse, without any grooves or sulci; elytral punctuation semi-regular, punctate-striate at the sides; anterior tibiæ unarmed; posterior femora strongly incrassate, their tibiæ widened at the apex, the latter sulcate to a short extent, with a distinct spine, the metatarsus as long as the following three joints together; claws appendiculate; prosternum distinct; the anterior coxal cavities closed.

In shape the insect for which this genus is proposed resembles

a species of *Dibolia*. Amongst the genera with closed coxal cavities, *Dibolosoma* may be known by the short and robust antennæ, the want of frontal tubercles, the supra-orbital grooves, punctate-striate elytra, and other particulars.

Platycephala, Baly, from Australia, seems closely allied, but has all the tibiæ mucronate, still shorter antennæ, and a tooth at the posterior tibiæ.

DIBOLOSOMA QUADRIPUSTULATUM, n. sp.

Piceous; antennæ flavous, the eighth and ninth joints black; thorax finely and closely punctured, opaque; elytra as closely punctured, the sides with deep rows of punctures, the disc with two fulvous spots, one before, the other below the middle; legs fulvous.

Length 1 line.

Head finely granulate, greenish piceous, with lateral deep oblique grooves, separating the clypeus; the latter broad, with a few fine punctures; palpi slender, flavous; antennæ extending nearly to the middle of the elytra, flavous, the eighth and ninth joints black, the first and second joints thickened, the third and fourth equal, the following joints gradually but rather strongly thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded and rather strongly narrowed towards the apex; posterior margin sinuate at the sides, rounded and slightly produced at the middle, the sides with a narrow reflexed margin; the surface everywhere finely and closely punctured, the punctures at the sides slightly larger, the interstices very finely granulate; elytra very nearly similarly sculptured, opaque, the punctures slightly arranged in rows, those at the sides forming three or four regular rows of deeper punctures; a rather broad space in front of the lateral margin impunctate; a round large spot before the middle and a similar one near the apex, fulvous.

Hab. Madagascar, Diego-Suarez (*Ch. Alluaud*).

CHÆTOCNEMA GAHANI, n. sp.

Elongate, dark æneous; antennæ as long as the body, fulvous, stained with fuscous; thorax finely and closely punctured and granulate; elytra moderately strongly punctate-striate, the interstices flat, finely granulate; tibiæ and tarsi fulvous.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head finely and remotely punctured, minutely granulate, without frontal elevations or carina, the sides with a distinct oblique groove, the space in front of the eyes distinctly punctured; antennæ extending to the apex of the elytra, fulvous, the upper joints stained with fuscous at the apex, basal joint thickened, second joint shorter than the third, this shorter than the fourth joint, the other joints slender and elongate; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, scarcely narrowed anteriorly, the angles acute, the surface finely and closely punctured and minutely granulate; the extreme basal margin with

a narrow impressed line but without punctures; scutellum twice as broad as long; elytra as broad as the thorax at the base, elongate and pointed posteriorly, regularly impressed with round but not deep punctures, the interstices finely granulate and flat; posterior femora extremely strongly incrassate, æneous; tibiæ and tarsi dark fulvous, the four posterior tibiæ with a strong tooth.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). A single specimen in the Museum collection.

This is another species of elongate posteriorly-pointed shape, distinguished by the long antennæ and their colour, and by the finely granulate and punctured thorax and similarly sculptured elytra. *C. longicornis*, Jac., from Natal has the antennæ still much longer and of different colour and the elytral interstices costate at the sides.

CHÆTOCNEMA ANTENNATA, n. sp.

Oblong, dark æneous, lower joints of the antennæ fulvous; thorax finely punctured, not granulate; elytra closely punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally convex; tibiæ and tarsi obscure dark fulvous.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Head broad, extremely finely but evenly and remotely punctured, with a fine oblique groove at each side, frontal elevations absent; antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints fulvous, the basal joint black above, the second also stained with black, scarcely shorter than the third and fourth joints, terminal joints slightly thickened, the last one more elongate; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, not narrowed towards the apex, the surface closely and finely punctured, the punctures of equal size, the interstices shining, the basal margin accompanied by a row of slightly larger punctures but without impressed line; scutellum broader than long; elytra with regular rows of deep and closely-placed punctures, those near the suture more confused; the interstices smooth and impunctate, longitudinally costate at the side: underside and the femora obscure æneous; breast and abdomen finely punctured; prosternum longitudinally sulcate.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). British Museum collection and my own.

A small species with comparatively short antennæ and non-granulate upper surface. The antennæ in some specimens are nearly entirely black, but generally the third and following two joints are fulvous.

CHÆTOCNEMA SUBQUADRATA, n. sp.

Ovately subquadrate, black; head impunctate; thorax extremely finely and obsoletely punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, with smooth and shining interstices; legs nearly black.

Length $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head entirely impunctate, with a small depression above each

eye, followed by the usual oblique groove, the latter rather deep; clypeus impunctate, deflexed; antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints fulvous below, terminal joints not thickened, rather elongate; thorax transverse, rather convex, the sides slightly rounded, the surface very obsoletely and finely punctured, the punctures of somewhat elongate shape but irregularly distributed, of a somewhat wrinkled appearance (in some specimens almost obsolete), the base with a row of more distinct punctures at the sides; elytra of subquadrate shape, black, shining like the rest of the upper parts, the punctures round and regular, the interstices impunctate, slightly costate at the sides; underside and legs nearly black; the metasternum smooth; the abdomen distinctly punctured; the extreme base of the tibiæ and the tarsi more or less fulvous.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). Collection British Museum and my own.

Of still smaller size than *C. gahani* and of subquadrate shape and nearly entirely black colour; the punctuation of the thorax is very variable, assuming in some specimens, probably of female sex, a longitudinally strigose appearance, while in others there are but few punctures visible. The species will, however, not be difficult to distinguish on account of its colour and that of the antennæ and legs.

CHÆTOCNEMA SEMIREGULATA, n. sp.

Oblong, dark greenish æneous, the lower joints of the antennæ (the basal joint excepted) and the tarsi flavous; head and thorax very closely and rather finely punctured; elytra more strongly punctate-striate, the subsutural rows irregularly so.

Length 1 line.

Head very broad, without frontal elevations, the upper portion very finely and closely punctured and extremely minutely granulate, the lateral grooves very obsolete, the clypeus separated from the face by a transverse groove, more remotely and strongly punctured, the space in front of the eyes also rather strongly and very closely punctate; antennæ comparatively short, black, the second and the following two joints flavous, the terminal five joints thickened, slightly longer than broad; thorax strongly transverse, of equal width, the sides rather rounded, the surface rather convex, very closely and finely punctured, especially so at the sides, the interstices extremely finely granulate when seen under a strong lens, the basal margin not accompanied by an impressed line but by a row of stronger punctures; a narrow nearly smooth space is visible in front of the scutellum, the latter very small, transverse; elytra subcylindrical, pointed posteriorly, with rows of rather strong punctures, not always regularly placed, those near the suture forming two very closely approached irregular rows, the interstices impunctate and shining, slightly costate at the sides and apex; femora and tibiæ more or less dark æneous, the latter more or less obscure fulvous; tarsi robust, flavous.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). British Museum and my collection.

Of more subcylindrical and pointed shape than *C. antennata*, the antennæ and legs of different colour, the terminal joints of the former more strongly thickened, the head and thorax still more closely punctured, and the elytral punctuation less regular.

CHÆTOCNEMA MASHONANA, n. sp.

Dark æneous, the basal four joints of the antennæ and the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous; head sparingly punctured; thorax finely and closely punctate; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally convex, minutely granulate.

Length $1-1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Head broad, with a few distinct punctures near the eyes at the vertex, the sides with a deep oblique groove; frontal elevations absent; clypeus ending in a broad point between the antennæ, with a few coarse punctures at each side, the sides below the eyes also strongly punctured and pubescent; antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, shorter in the female, slender, the lower four joints fulvous, the rest dark, the base of each joint pale, basal joint long and slender, second also proportionately long, slightly shorter than the third joint, the following joints nearly equal; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides straight and slightly narrowed in front, the anterior angles thickened, the basal margin accompanied by an impressed line and with a very obsolete, little, oblique groove at each side, often scarcely visible, the surface minutely granulate, finely and closely punctured, with a row of stronger punctures accompanying the basal margin; scutellum broader than long; elytra rather elongate, pointed posteriorly, strongly and regularly punctate-striate, the subsutural row likewise regular, the interstices convex throughout and minutely granulate: underside piceous or nearly black; posterior femora very strongly incrassate, æneous; tibiæ robust, fulvous, the posterior four with a distinct tooth.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). Collection British Museum and my own.

Much smaller than *C. natalensis*, Baly, and without frontal tubercles or carina; the clypeus also smooth except at the sides, the thorax with finely granulate interstices, not smooth and shining as in that species, and the elytra with convex interspaces. *C. wollastoni*, Baly, has a strongly-punctured head and rounded sides of the thorax, besides differing in other details.

NEODERA FULVA, n. sp.

Fulvous, the apical four joints of the antennæ black; thorax impunctate, with deep basal sulcus; elytra with the basal portion raised, entirely impunctate.

Length $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Of elongate parallel shape, the head impunctate, frontal tubercles and carina small and thick; antennæ extending nearly

to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal four joints black, the basal joint short and thick, the third and fourth equal, the fifth longer, the terminal joints slightly thickened, pubescent; thorax scarcely one-half broader than long in the male, more transverse in the female, the sides rounded at the middle, obliquely narrowed towards the apex, the anterior angles slightly thickened, the disc entirely impunctate, the basal sulcus deep, slightly sinuate, and limited at the sides by a perpendicular groove, another more obsolete transverse depression is seen in certain lights anteriorly; elytra with the basal portion slightly raised, entirely impunctate like the thorax: underside sometimes of a more flavous colour; the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi more or less black; posterior femora moderately thickened; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Madagascar, Diego-Suarez (*Ch. Alluaud*).

Neoderæ was founded by Duvivier on some nearly similarly coloured species of *Halticidæ*, agreeing in the main points with *Pseudoderæ* and *Crepidoderæ*, but differing in the total absence of any punctuation, the shape of the thorax and its sulcus, which resembles somewhat that of *Phygasia*. I am unable to discover any spines on the anterior tibiæ, and those at the posterior ones are very small; the tibiæ are not channelled. The present insect differs from its allies and those described by v. Harold as *Crepidoderæ* (*picticornis*, *varicornis*, and *madagassa*) by the colour of the antennæ, which is the same in three specimens before me.

NEODERÆ TRANSVERSICOLLIS, n. sp. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 6.)

Fulvous, the last seven joints of the antennæ black; thorax transverse, impunctate; elytra with some punctures near the suture only.

Length 3 lines.

It will only be necessary to point out the differences between this species and the preceding, which it otherwise resembles. It is a much larger insect; the antennæ have only the four lower joints fulvous, the others are black and rather short; the thorax is nearly twice as broad as long, the anterior angles are produced obliquely outwards, and the basal sulcus is very deep and broad; the elytra show a row of punctures close to the suture as far as the middle; the tarsi are obscure piceous.

Hab. Madagascar. A single female specimen (*coll. Jacoby*).

GALERUCINÆ.

LUPERUS GIGANTEUS, n. sp.

Metallic blue; thorax transverse, nearly impunctate; elytra very finely and closely punctured.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 lines.

Head with a few extremely fine punctures near the eyes, the latter very large, frontal elevations transverse; clypeus distinctly swollen; labrum black, its anterior edge flavous; antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three

joints metallic blue, the rest pubescent, the third joint one-half longer than the second, half the length of the fourth joint: thorax strongly transverse, much widened at the middle, the sides slightly rounded as well as the anterior angles, the latter thickened, with the setiferous pore placed below the angle, posterior margin rounded and produced at the middle, the surface with some extremely minute punctures, only visible under a strong lens; scutellum broad, impunctate; elytra very elongate, parallel, finely but distinctly and very closely punctured: underside less metallic, clothed with greyish pubescence; legs slender; all the tibiæ mucronate; the first joint of the posterior tarsi much longer than the following joints together; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Cameroons.

I have received two specimens of this large-sized species from Dr. Kraatz of Berlin.

LUPERUS WEISEI, n. sp.

Piceous, above testaceous; thorax subquadrate, scarcely perceptibly punctured; elytra extremely closely and finely punctate.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Elongate and parallel; the head impunctate, fulvous or testaceous, frontal elevations transverse, rather broad; clypeus strongly raised, triangular, its apex between the antennæ rather broad; antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three joints and the base of the fourth flavous, basal joint curved at the base, second scarcely shorter than the third joint, the others more elongate, pubescent; thorax scarcely one-half broader than long, the sides rounded before the middle, narrowed at the base, the posterior margin obliquely rounded at the angles, the surface extremely minutely and closely punctured; scutellum triangular; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, subcylindrical, very closely and scarcely more strongly punctured than the thorax: underside piceous; legs fulvous, rather robust; the tibiæ mucronate; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints together; claws appendiculate, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

LUPERUS INCONSPICUUS, n. sp.

Head, antennæ, the underside, and legs black; thorax subquadrate, impunctate, obscure testaceous, spotted with fuscous; elytra very finely and closely punctured, obscure testaceous or fuscous.

Length 2 lines.

Elongate and parallel; the head broad, entirely impunctate and very finely granulate, black; the frontal tubercles transverse, strongly developed, bounded behind by a deep groove; the clypeus raised, impunctate, black, edged with testaceous; labrum pale; the antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, black, slender, the

second joint small, the third but slightly longer, the other joints elongate and equal; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides slightly rounded before the middle, all the angles slightly produced outwards, with the setiferous pore at their apex, the surface entirely impunctate, extremely finely granulate, obscure testaceous, with some irregular sometimes very obscure fuscous spots; scutellum transverse; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, of the same colour, very finely and closely punctured, the apex of each elytron rounded: underside and legs piceous or black, finely pubescent, the coxæ often testaceous; all the tibiæ with a small spine; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). Collection British Museum and my own.

In some specimens the upper surface is nearly black, probably on account of discoloration.

LUPERUS VERTICALIS, n. sp.

Fulvous, the upper portion of the head, the antennæ, and the underside black; thorax obsoletely foveolate, impunctate; elytra very finely punctured.

Var. The head entirely fulvous.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, the entire upper half black, the lower portion fulvous, frontal tubercles strongly transverse and raised; clypeus narrowly triangular; antennæ extending to about half the length of the elytra, black, the base and underside of the lower four joints generally flavous, basal joint rather curved, second one very short, third more than twice as long, the others nearly equal; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the angles not prominent, the surface impunctate, with a more or less distinct fovea at each side, fulvous; elytra narrowly parallel, wider at the base than the thorax and of the same colour, very finely but not very closely punctured, the sides from the shoulder strongly deflexed, their epipleuræ broad; breast and abdomen black; legs fulvous, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints together.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). Collection British Museum and my own.

This species may be known by the black upper portion of the head in connection with the foveolate thorax. The variety differs in no way whatever from the type except in the colour of the head.

LUPERUS MADAGASCARIENSIS, n. sp.

Testaceous, antennæ piceous, the eighth joint flavous; thorax finely punctured, the sides with a longitudinal dark band; elytra closely and strongly punctured, the suture and the sides with a greenish narrow stripe; tibiæ and tarsi fuscous.

Length 2 lines.

Head finely granulate, the frontal elevations narrowly transverse; clypeus with a central ridge; labrum piceous, as well as the apex of the mandibles; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, blackish, the eighth joint flavous, basal joint elongate, thickened at the apex, second short, third twice as long as the second, fourth joint longer than the preceding two joints together; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides slightly constricted at the base, rounded before the middle, anterior angles furnished with a small tubercle bearing a single seta, the surface minutely granulate and finely punctured, testaceous, the sides with a narrow dark band not extending to the margins; scutellum large and broad; elytra strongly and closely punctured, the sides with a strongly raised longitudinal costa, extending from below the shoulder to the apex, preceded by a deep longitudinal depression, a narrow sutural and another sublateral band, connected at the apex, metallic greenish; underside and legs testaceous; the femora above and the tibiæ and tarsi fuscous; tibiæ with a small spine; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together.

Hab. Madagascar.

This species is evidently allied to *L. quaternus*, Fairm., likewise from Madagascar, but is much larger, and differs in the colour of the antennæ and that of the thorax, as well as in the green bands of the elytra and their strong punctuation, and in the pale underside. I received a specimen from Herr Brancsik of Hungary, another is in that gentleman's collection.

LUPERUS NIGROSUTURALIS, n. sp. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 11.)

Black, the basal joints of the antennæ, the head, thorax, and legs fulvous; elytra testaceous, finely punctured, the suture more broadly, the margins narrowly black.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Head impunctate, fulvous, the frontal tubercles only indicated; the clypeus with a short central ridge; antennæ extending rather beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three joints fulvous, the third joint slightly longer than the second, the following joints elongate; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rather rounded, the anterior angles somewhat oblique and thickened, the surface with a few very minute punctures, only visible under a strong lens, fulvous; scutellum black; elytra elongate and parallel, pale testaceous or flavous, finely and very closely punctured, the margins narrowly black, the suture more broadly so in some specimens; underside black, clothed with greyish pubescence; legs fulvous, the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the following joints together, last joint and the claws infusate.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). Coll. Brit. Mus. and my own.

Somewhat allied in coloration to the European *L. nigrofasciatus*, Goeze, but with entirely fulvous thorax and legs, and narrower elytral black margins.

LUPERUS BREVICORNIS, n. sp.

Black, finely pubescent; joints of the antennæ short; thorax and elytra finely coriaceous, opaque.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Narrowly elongate and parallel, the head finely rugose and pubescent, with the frontal tubercles small and obsolete; clypeus with a central ridge; antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the second joint small, the following triangularly dilated, but distinctly longer than broad, clothed with stiff pubescence; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides straight, the anterior angles thickened, the posterior margin slightly rounded, the surface very finely wrinkled, opaque, clothed with whitish pubescence, the middle with an obscure central ridge; scutellum pubescent, triangular; elytra convex, but depressed along the suture, finely but more distinctly wrinkled than the thorax, and similarly clothed with whitish hairs: underside more shining, sparingly pubescent; the femora rather robust; all the tibiæ mucronate; the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the following joints together; the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). Coll. Brit. Mus. and my own.

A well distinguished species on account of the structure of the antennæ and the pubescence, but otherwise a typical *Luperus*.

LUPERUS MASHONANUS, n. sp.

Bluish black, above metallic green or blue, the antennæ and legs black; thorax minutely punctured; elytra very closely and finely punctate.

Length 3 lines.

Elongate and parallel; the head minutely granulate, impunctate, the frontal tubercles broad and flat; the clypeus triangular, also impunctate, its anterior edge testaceous; labrum and palpi black; antennæ filiform, black, the second joint one-half smaller than the third, the others elongate and pubescent, extending to about the middle of the elytra; thorax twice as broad as long, subquadrate, the sides straight, narrowly margined, the anterior angles slightly thickened and somewhat rounded, the posterior ones acute, the surface minutely granulate and extremely closely and finely punctured, metallic green or blue, sometimes with an obsolete fovea at each side; scutellum black, impunctate; elytra as closely but more strongly punctured than the thorax, the interstices finely transversely wrinkled: underside and legs black with a metallic blue tint; legs slender; the tibiæ with a short spine; the metatarsus of the posterior legs longer than the following joints together; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). Coll. Brit. Mus. and my own.

LUPERUS SCUTELLATUS, n. sp.

Flavous, the scutellum and the breast black; head finely

punctured; thorax nearly impunctate; elytra testaceous, closely and finely punctured.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head fulvous, finely punctured at the vertex, transversely grooved between the eyes, the frontal tubercles narrowly transverse; clypeus broad, distinctly raised between the antennæ, the latter extending nearly to the end of the elytra, fuscous, the lower three joints flavous, the third joint scarcely longer than the second, fourth and following joints elongate, slender; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides distinctly narrowed at the base, rounded before the middle, anterior angles thickened, posterior ones rather oblique, surface extremely finely punctured, testaceous or flavous; scutellum black; elytra very finely and closely punctured, flavous; legs darker; tibiæ mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the following joints together; breast and abdomen black, the last segment of the latter more or less flavous.

At once distinguished by the black scutellum and underside.

MALACOSOMA DONKIERI, n. sp.

Below black, above obscure testaceous, as well as the antennæ and the legs; head impunctate; thorax and elytra closely and strongly punctured.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Head impunctate at the vertex, the latter with a slight æneous gloss, frontal tubercles strongly transverse, lower portion of face testaceous; clypeus in shape of a triangular strongly raised ridge; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, pale fulvous, the basal joint elongate, the second scarcely shorter than the third joint, the following joints about as long as the third, each widened towards the apex; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides rounded at the middle, the angles not prominent, the surface rather depressed at the sides, strongly and closely punctured throughout, obscure testaceous, stained with some piceous markings; elytra of the same colour, the suture rather darker, the surface punctured like the thorax: underside nearly black; legs testaceous, the tibiæ with a very small spine; prosternum narrowly convex; the anterior coxal cavities open.

This small species might be compared to *M. basimarginata*, Jac., from Zanzibar, which it resembles somewhat in colour, but differs entirely from that species and most of its allies by the strong punctuation of the thorax and the elytra.

MALACOSOMA CAPITATUM, n. sp.

Head and the underside piceous; antennæ black, the basal joints flavous; thorax subquadrate, testaceous, impunctate; elytra extremely finely and rather closely punctured, testaceous, shining.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, piceous, the frontal elevations transverse, rather strongly raised; the clypeus very broad at its upper portion, its anterior margin straight; labrum pale; the antennæ rather

widely separated, extending to about the middle of the elytra, shorter in the female, black, the lower four joints testaceous, the second and third joint short, equal, fourth and following joints longer, equal; thorax scarcely one-half broader than long, the sides rounded before the middle, very little constricted at the base, the basal margin obliquely rounded at the angles, the surface rather convex, not perceptibly punctured, testaceous, very shining; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, of the same colour, very minutely and rather closely punctured: underside pale piceous; legs rather robust, testaceous, the tibiae mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together; claws appendiculate; the anterior coxal cavities open; prosternum very narrow, convex between the coxæ.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). Coll. Brit. Mus. and my own.

One of the smaller species, which may be known by the piceous head and underside and the impunctate thorax.

MALACOSOMA PALLIDUM, n. sp.

Pale testaceous, shining; thorax subquadrate, impunctate; elytra microscopically punctured.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Much larger than the preceding species and of very pale testaceous colour; the head broad, impunctate, the frontal tubercles broadly transverse, the apex of the clypeus very broad, apex of the mandibles black; the antennæ rather widely separated at the base, testaceous, the second and third joints short, nearly equal, all the following joints elongate; thorax one-half broader than long, subquadrate, the sides very slightly rounded in front of the middle, anterior angles oblique, indistinct, posterior margin somewhat sinuate, the surface entirely impunctate; scutellum triangular; elytra scarcely wider at the base than the thorax, subcylindrical, extremely minutely punctured, only visible under a strong lens: underside and legs coloured like the upper surface; all the tibiae mucronate, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following two joints together; the prosternum in shape of a very narrow ridge, convex; the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). A single specimen in the British Museum.

This *Malacosoma* may be known by its uniform very pale colour and the impunctate thorax and extremely finely punctured elytra. The following species is closely allied.

MALACOSOMA DALMANI, n. sp.

Pale testaceous: antennæ long and slender; thorax transverse with rounded sides, nearly impunctate; elytra very finely and closely punctured.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 lines.

Head rather long, impunctate, the frontal elevations transverse, bounded behind by a deep groove; carina acute, linear; eyes large;

antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, flavous, the basal joint long and slender, thickened at the apex, the second short, the following joints very elongate, the third shorter than the fourth joint; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rather strongly rounded, anterior angles slightly oblique, posterior ones acute, the disc rather convex, extremely finely and closely punctured; elytra wider than the thorax, but similarly punctured: underside and legs coloured like the upper surface; prosternum narrow but distinct, very convex, the last abdominal segment of the male trilobate, the median lobe elongate, deeply longitudinally sulcate.

Hab. Sierra Leone. My collection.

Of this species I possess three specimens; they are rather larger than the preceding species, and of the same coloration, but the head is longer and the structure of the frontal elevations and carina totally different; the thorax is also much more transverse and has the sides strongly rounded; the legs are less robust and more slender.

MALAXIA MARSHALLI, n. sp.

Black, the head and thorax fulvous, pubescent, the former with one, the latter with three fuscous spots; elytra bright green, finely rugose and pubescent; legs pale fulvous.

Length 3 lines.

Elongate and parallel; the head rugosely punctured, pale fulvous, the middle of the vertex occupied by a broad fuscous band; clypeus strongly raised in shape of a transverse ridge, flavous; antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three joints and the base of the three or four following joints pale fulvous, third joint much shorter than the fourth, double as long as the second; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded at the middle, narrowed at the base, the anterior angles in shape of a small tubercle, posterior angles placed in front of the basal margin, the latter straight, the anterior margin concave, the surface transversely sulcate, finely rugose and pubescent, pale fulvous, the middle with a smaller, the sides with a larger fuscous spot, somewhat the shape of a band and narrowed posteriorly; scutellum black, strongly pubescent; elytra finely rugose and wrinkled, bright metallic green, clothed with greyish pubescence: underside piceous or black, the last abdominal segment obscure fulvous; legs entirely of that colour, the last joint of the tarsi fuscous.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). Coll. British Museum and my own.

Closely allied to *M. alluaudi*, Alld., but in that species, of which I possess a typical specimen, the entire upper portion of the head is fuscous, and the thorax is not transversely sulcate, but has some depressions anteriorly and at the middle, and in the specimen before me, named by Allard, there are also two lateral spots at the sides of the thorax instead of one.

AULAMORPHUS, n. gen.

Body ovately subquadrate; antennæ subfiliform, the terminal joints thickened, the second and third joints short; thorax transverse, with the anterior angles oblique, the disc with two transverse sulci; elytra irregularly punctured, their epipleuræ broad and continued below the middle; legs robust, the tibiæ unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints together; claws appendiculate; prosternum very narrow and rather convex; the anterior coxal cavities closed.

The species for which this genus is proposed has entirely the appearance of those belonging to the genera *Galerucida* and *Sphenorhiza*, inhabiting China and India, and can only be separated by the unarmed tibiæ, no spines being visible, even under the microscope. The place of the genus will be near *Galeruca*, from which it differs in the transverse sulci of the thorax and in the unarmed tibiæ. Two specimens were obtained by Mr. C. Hollis in Uzumbara, German East Africa, and kindly given to me by that gentleman.

AULAMORPHUS HOLLISI, n. sp. (Plate XXXIV. fig. 12.)

Testaceous, the antennæ (the basal joints excepted) and the legs black; head with one, thorax with three black spots, strongly punctured; elytra closely and strongly punctured, a narrow longitudinal stripe at the disc and two spots before and below the middle at the sides, together with the apical margins, black.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Head with a few fine punctures and a short central groove, testaceous, the vertex with a black spot, frontal tubercles transverse, broad; clypeus with a central groove, black; palpi moderately thickened; antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three joints testaceous below, the second joint short, the third slightly longer, fourth joint the longest, the following rather thickened and shorter; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides straight, the anterior angles oblique, the posterior margin strongly obliquely shaped at the sides, the disc with an obsolete transverse depression before the middle, and a deeper sulcus at each side, not extending to the middle or the lateral margin, the surface deeply and irregularly punctured, testaceous, with a larger central and a smaller spot at each side; scutellum broad, black; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, slightly depressed below the former, very strongly and closely punctured, testaceous, the suture posteriorly and the apical margins narrowly black, a narrow similarly coloured stripe extends from the middle of the base to below the middle of each elytron, to this is joined a rounded spot below the shoulder and another at the apex of the stripe at the sides: underside testaceous; legs black; the abdominal segments also marked with a piceous spot at the sides.

Hab. Uzambara, East Africa (*C. Hollis*).

CANDEZEA NIGRITARSIS, n. sp.

Fulvous, the antennæ (the basal joints excepted) and the tarsi black; thorax sparingly, elytra very closely and finely punctured.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Head impunctate, fulvous, frontal tubercles transverse, eyes very large; antennæ robust and long, extending nearly to the end of the elytra, black, the lower three joints fulvous, second and third joints small, the latter slightly longer and trigonate in shape, the other joints elongate and pubescent; thorax at least twice as broad as long, the sides slightly rounded, the anterior angles oblique, the disc very finely and rather sparingly punctured, fulvous, shining; elytra of the same colour, very closely and finely punctured, their epipleuræ continued below the middle: the underside and the legs fulvous; tarsi black, the metatarsus of the posterior legs very long, all the tibiæ mucronate; the anterior cavities closed.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). British Museum and my own collection.

From *C. varipennis* and some nearly similarly coloured species the present one may be at once distinguished by the black antennæ and tarsi in connection with the fulvous underside and legs.

CANDEZEA NIGROCÆRULEA, n. sp.

Black, the head, the basal joints of the antennæ, the thorax and legs fulvous; elytra dark metallic blue, finely and closely punctured.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head with a few extremely minute punctures, fulvous, the frontal tubercles and the carina obsolete, labrum testaceous; antennæ extending to half the length of the elytra, black, the lower four joints fulvous, basal joint long and slender, second and third joints short, nearly equal, the following more elongate; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides straight and obliquely narrowed towards the front, the posterior margin rounded, the disc impunctate, fulvous; scutellum black; elytra strongly convex and subcylindrical, the apex of each rounded, the surface closely and finely punctured, dark metallic blue, below black; legs fulvous, all the tibiæ mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi very long.

Hab. Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*). Collections British Museum and my own.

CANDEZEA DUVIVIERI, n. sp.

Pale fulvous, the breast piceous; thorax and elytra minutely punctured, the latter with ten or twelve large black spots, placed obliquely at the lower portion.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head very finely and closely punctured, the frontal tubercles

trigonal, labrum black; antennæ extending below the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the second joint rather short, the third one-half longer; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the anterior angles oblique, the disc extremely finely and closely punctured; elytra nearly similarly sculptured, pale fulvous, with a sutural fovea below the base, each elytron with ten or twelve larger and smaller round black spots, which extend from before the middle obliquely towards the suture, forming two more or less regular rows, the outer one placed near the lateral margin, but varying in position and number of spots on each elytron, their epipleuræ broad and extending below the middle; the breast piceous, rest of the underside and the legs fulvous.

Hab. Africa, Niger-Bennuë Expedit. (*Staudinger*). My collection.

Closely allied to *C. irregularis*, Rits. (*inconstans*, Daviv.), but of only half the size, the antennæ entirely fulvous, most of the elytral spots larger, the elytra with a sutural fovea, and the metatarsus of the hind legs longer than the following joints together.

CANDEZEA VARIOPENNIS, n. sp. (Plate XXXIV. figs. 9, 10.)

Black, the basal joints of the antennæ and the anterior legs fulvous; sides of the thorax nearly straight, the disc closely punctured, fulvous or black; elytra fulvous, spotted or striped with black, or entirely black with the apex fulvous.

Var. *a.* Elytra with two black narrow stripes, abbreviated behind.

Var. *b.* The elytral stripes more or less connected and extending to the suture and the margins.

Var. *c.* Elytra fulvous, with two black stripes connected below the middle.

Var. *d.* Elytra entirely black, the apex fulvous.

Var. *e.* Head and thorax fulvous; elytra black, the apex fulvous.

Length 2 lines.

This is one of the most variable species in regard to coloration that has come under my observation; but as I am quite unable to find any structural differences I have no doubt about the identity of all the forms before me.

The head is minutely granulate, either black or fulvous, with the frontal elevations oblique and moderately raised; the antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints flavous, second and third joints short, equal in the male, unequal in the female; thorax at least twice as broad as long, narrowed anteriorly, the sides straight, the anterior angles slightly thickened, the posterior ones distinct, the basal margin moderately rounded at the middle, the surface very closely impressed with small and slightly larger punctures; scutellum black; elytra extremely closely punctured, the punctures larger than those of the thorax, the interstices slightly rugose, the colour either entirely fulvous or with the following markings:—

Var. *a.* Each elytron with two narrow black stripes, one near the suture, narrowed at the middle, the other near the lateral

margin, both abbreviated behind, but the sublateral stripe extending to the base; head and thorax fulvous.

Var. *b*. The head and thorax black; the elytra with a black sutural stripe, widened into a square-shaped spot below the middle, the sides and apex likewise narrowly black.

Var. *c*. Elytra marked like var. *b*, but the sutural stripe connected by a transverse band below the middle with the lateral stripe.

Var. *d*. Head black, the base fulvous; thorax fulvous, elytra entirely black.

Var. *e*. Head and thorax fulvous; elytra black, the apex fulvous.

There are, besides these forms, still others in which the elytra are black with a fulvous spot at the middle and another at the apex; this latter variety seems identical with *Monolepta elegans*, Alld., but the author gives the head, thorax, and underside as fulvous. In all the above forms the underside is black, as well as the four posterior femora; the anterior legs in nearly all are fulvous, but sometimes the posterior tibiae and tarsi are black as well; the elytral epipleuræ are continued below the middle.

PLATYXANTHA (?) ABDOMINALIS, n. sp.

Below black, above testaceous, the terminal joints of the antennæ, the apex of the tibiae, and the tarsi black; thorax scarcely perceptibly, elytra very finely and closely punctured; last abdominal segment flavous.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ –3 lines.

Of elongate parallel shape; the head impunctate, the frontal elevations strongly raised, trigonate; clypeus triangular, in shape of a transverse ridge; labrum and palpi flavous; antennæ slender, extending to two-thirds the length of the elytra, black, the lower four joints flavous, basal joint slightly curved, second very short, third slightly shorter than the fourth joint, the rest nearly equal in length; thorax subquadrate, scarcely one-half broader than long, the sides straight, slightly narrowed at the base, the angles in shape of a small tubercle, the anterior ones oblique and produced outwards, the surface rather depressed, extremely minutely and closely punctured, testaceous; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, with a depression bounding the shoulders within, the surface as closely and scarcely more strongly punctured than the thorax, their epipleuræ broad and extending beyond the middle; legs fulvous; the tibiae unarmed, their apex black as well as the tarsi, their first joint as long as the following two joints together; breast and abdomen black, the last segment flavous; anterior coxal cavities closed.

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Of the three specimens obtained, one has the breast black only and the legs are entirely fulvous: this specimen is a male; it differs in no other way from the others except being rather smaller. The species is one of the few in which the thorax shows no sign of a depression.

PLATYXANTHA (?) SCUTELLATA, n. sp.

Fulvous, the antennæ (the basal joint excepted), the scutellum, and the tibiæ and tarsi black; thorax without depression, finely punctured; elytra very closely and finely punctate.

Length 3 lines.

Head broad, impunctate, the frontal tubercles very strongly raised, transverse; clypeus rather broadly swollen; eyes large; antennæ slender, fuscous or black, the basal joint (sometimes the first three joints) fulvous, the second small, the third double the length but much smaller than the fourth joint; thorax transversely subquadrate, rather convex, the sides evenly rounded, the anterior angles slightly produced outwards, posterior ones slightly thickened, the surface very finely and closely punctured, without depressions; scutellum black, shining; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, convex, parallel, the punctures like those of the thorax and extremely closely placed: underside and legs fulvous; the tibiæ and tarsi black, finely pubescent, like the rest of the underside; the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following three joints together; claws appendiculate.

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The shape of the thorax is quite different in this species from that of the preceding, not being narrowed at the base; it resembles in this respect that of a species of *Malacosoma*. I cannot, however, find any structural differences of importance to separate the insect from *Platyxantha*.

PLATYXANTHA (?) PALLIDA, n. sp.

Pale testaceous, antennæ fulvous; thorax transversely subquadrate, minutely punctured; elytra extremely finely and closely punctured.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Head as in the preceding species, impunctate; antennæ nearly extending to the apex of the elytra, pale fulvous, the second joint half the length of the third, the fourth twice as long as the preceding joint, the following joints still more elongate and slender; thorax of exactly the same shape as in *P. scutellata* and as finely punctured; scutellum pale; elytra punctured like the thorax: underside and legs entirely pale fulvous or testaceous.

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Rather larger than *P. scutellata* and entirely of pale coloration, the antennæ still longer and the punctuation also rather finer.

NOTE.—*Diorrhabda maculiceps*, Jac., doubtfully referred by me to this genus, must find its place in *Galerucella*, as the coxal cavities are open, not closed. I have lately received specimens of this species from the Cameroons which do not differ from the Abyssinian type, but vary greatly in coloration.

